

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

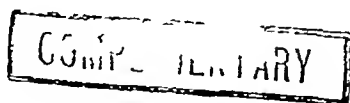
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1905-06.

BY

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AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA



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CONTENTS.

PART	PAGE
I—REVIEW BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL	1
II—AGENCY REVIEWS BY POLITICAL OFFICERS—	
(1) Gwalhor Residency	11
(2) Indore Residency	13
(3) Baghelkhand Agency	15
(4) Bhopal Agency	19
(5) Bhopawar Agency	27
(6) Bundelkhand Agency	34
(7) Malwa Agency	55
(8) States, etc , in charge of the First Assistant	68
III—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS—	
(1) Police	73
(2) Thagi and Dakaiti	75
(3) Public Works and Protective Irrigation	90
(4) Postal	95
(5) Boundary Settlement	97
(6) Judicial and Jail	98
(7) Opium	99

APPENDICES

(I) List of Reports on States and Estates	101
(II) Crop Returns	102
(III) Rainfall Returns	103
(IV) Rainfall Statistics for 1905 06	104
(V) Memorandum of the Royal Visit to Indore	105
(VI) List of Subscribers to the new Daly College	111
(VII) Personnel in 1905 06	115
(VIII) Military Forces of States	116
(IX) (a) Police Forces of States	118
(IX) (b) Working of Police Forces of States	119
(X) Finances of States which enjoy a Salute	120
(XI) Offences dealt with by State Courts	122
(XII) Results of Criminal Appeals before State Courts	124
(XIII) Civil Works of State Courts	125
(XIV) Results of Civil Appeals before State Courts	127
(XV) Rainfall Returns prepared by States	129
(XVI) Prices of Staple Food Grains	130
(XVII) Excise Returns of States	131
(XVIII) Medical Returns of States	132
(XIX) Vital Statistics of States	133
(XX) Educational Statistics of States	134

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PART I
REVIEW BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

I

1 In my letter No 731-D, dated the 21st February 1906, with which I forwarded the Administration Reports of the States and Estates in Central India for the year 1904-05, I commented on the difficulty of submitting them by any precise date and on the inconveniences which arise from the fact that the year which the reports cover varies in different localities. These difficulties have, from various causes, proved greater than ever in dealing with the reports for 1905-06, which I am only now in a position to forward officially. A list of the reports received for that year is given in Appendix No (I) where the results are tabulated by Agencies. They cover 90 States and Estates, as against 62 covered by the reports of last year. Reports in manuscript were also received from the Ajaigarh State in the Bundelkhand Agency (see page 41) and from the Muhammadgarh State in the Bhopal Agency, but have not been printed. It will be observed that the Gwalior Darbar's report was not received until March 1907 while several of the reports from Bundelkhand came to hand during April. In these circumstances I am about to address you separately as to the method which should, in my opinion, be adopted in future in order to secure that the general narrative of the Agency may be submitted at a reasonable interval after the close of the year to which it relates.

II

2 The first Administration Report of the Central India Agency was submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards General Sir Richard) Meade for the year 1865-66. Retrospect over 40 years. I am now dealing with the year 1905-06. It was at first my intention to enter at some detail into the changes which have occurred during these four decades, but it would be superfluous to write at length upon the subject because material for such a comparison is available in the volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer of Central India, which will shortly be published. A few general remarks may not, however, be out of place.

- 3 The total number of separate States and Estates in Central India, as classified by Sir R Meade, was 71, but in this calculation he included only a few of the

Administrative units

guaranteed Thakurates The Imperial Gazetteer, which reckons every separate holding, however small, places the total of States and Estates at 135, but this list includes 13 guaranteed Tankhadars who have no administrative powers and the true number of administrative areas may be taken as 122 Twenty-nine Chiefs in Central India enjoy the honour of a salute Of the Salute Chiefs of 1865 there survive but two, namely, His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhowani Singh Bahadur, K C S I, of Datia, and His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, K C L E, of Ajaigarh

- 4 The revenues of the whole Agency were estimated by Sir R Meade at Rs 2,61,23,000, they have been calculated for the Gazetteer at 428 3 lakhs, or an

Revenues

increase of about 64 per cent Sir R Meade spoke in his report of the poverty and apathy of the petty Chiefs The improvement in the financial condition has no doubt been most marked in the case of the large States, where internal development has, in several instances, been rapid, but the small estate-holders have of course shared to some extent in the general advance, and, with the present and rising generations, an active and intelligent interest in their own affairs and those of the province generally may be reckoned as rather the rule than the exception The latter point may perhaps be illustrated by the fact that nearly 100 separate units in Central India are represented on the subscription list for the re-constitution of the Daly College, while in a large number of the unrepresented units there is either a minority or a period of management

- 5 If we look at the population of Central India, there is, in some respects, less ground for satisfaction The first record of any census is that taken by Sir John

Population

Malcolm in Malwa in 1820, when he found the population to be about 98 to the square mile In 1874 the population of the whole Agency was estimated at something over 8 millions, but at the census of 1881 it was returned at just over 9½ millions, yielding a (corrected) density of 131 08 to the square mile, the census of 1891 gave a total of nearly 10½ millions, with a density of 131 92 The census of 1901 was, however, the first that was conducted on the same lines as the census in British India and is consequently the first upon which much reliance can be placed It showed a total population of nearly 8½ millions and a density of 109 to the square mile There is no doubt that the population of Central India fell off very considerably in the preceding ten years, through the effects of two severe famines and several other years of agricultural failure, but it is by no means necessary to assume that the loss of life was so serious as a comparison between the census figures of 1891 and 1901 would suggest

- A point that is well deserving of notice is the proportion of Marathas It is the practice to speak of Central India as a

Classes of Population

congeries of Maratha and Rajput States, and the expression is correct in so far that the area held by the Maratha Houses of Scindia, Holkar, and the Ponwars (Dhar and Dewas) amounts to over 37,000 square miles, with a population of over 4 millions, or little short of half of the entire Central India Agency But the grand total of Marathas in Central India at the census of 1901 was only just over 34,000, or considerably less than ½ per cent of the whole population, and under 1 per cent of the population ruled by Chiefs of Maratha blood In round figures, the population of Central India is made up of rather over 7,000,000 Hindus (including 900,000 Brahmans and 650,000 Rajputs) and 500,000 Muhammadans; while the Bhils, Gonds, and other similar tribes total about 1,000,000

- 6 The physical characteristics of the Agency are, of course, unaltered, but the changes in the matter of communications

Communications

have revolutionised local conditions Forty years ago Central India was practically beyond the sphere of railway communication The Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay extended only as far as Khandwa on the east the extension from Allahabad to Jubbulpur was not opened till 1868, on the north there was no railway nearer than Agra There was scarcely a mile of properly metalled road in the whole province The most important line of

communication was then undoubtedly the Bombay-Agra road, and of this it was recorded in Sir R Meade's first report — "Owing to much of the country through which it passes being black soil, this road cuts up very rapidly in the rains, and its present condition cannot be described as satisfactory. The great desideratum is metal, hitherto only moorum, a cheap substitute, has been employed, it quickly decays, and the road reverts to a mass of black mud." The early administration reports also show that the road was very imperfectly bridged, and traffic on it during the rains must have been practically impossible. The famine years of 1868-70 brought home to all the necessity for opening up the country and, in his annual report for 1870-71, the Agent to the Governor-General was able to state that over 1,100 miles of road were completed or under construction. The Darbars were not slow to follow the lead thus given and an active policy was also successfully introduced in the matter of railway construction. At the end of the year 1905-06 the position was as under —

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	2' 6" gauge *	Total
	Miles	Miles.	Miles	Miles
Railways—				
Miles open	733	231	185	1,149
" under construction	64		67	131
Metalled roads—				
Maintained by the Imperial Public Works Department				785
Maintained by the Native States				1,866

* Gwalior Light Railways

The survey for the Narbada Valley Railway, to connect Barwaha on the Rajputana-Malwa line with Bodeli on the Gaekwar's State Railway, was commenced in March 1906

7 Largely as a consequence of the development of the province several changes have taken place in the administrative arrangements. A separate Agency was established in 1871 for the charge of Rewa and certain neighbouring petty States, the Bhil and Deputy Bhil Agencies were amalgamated in 1882 into the existing Bhopawar Agency, and in 1896, in connection with the transfer to the Commander-in-Chief of the Local Corps which had been formerly under the Agent to the Governor-General, a wholetime Political Agent was appointed for Malwa, which had previously been under the charge of the Commandant of the Central India Horse

8 Of general measures which have contributed towards the advance of the province we may note the abolition of transit duties, and the introduction of British Indian coinage in place of the local currencies. In the majority of the important States the land revenue has been, or is being, assessed in accordance with the principles that are observed in British India, and this important reform has not only been accompanied by a general improvement of revenue, but has also engendered a feeling of confidence among the agricultural population

The condition of the jails in the States of Central India came in for scathing comment in the earlier Administration Reports (see, *e.g.*, page 31 of the Report for 1874-75). The leading States all now possess jails on the British Indian model, the smaller States have almost all made satisfactory arrangements for the detention of their prisoners, inspection by British officials is welcomed, and advice offered in a friendly spirit is sure to produce good fruit. Justice is now administered in accordance with the spirit of the British codes and, though patriarchal methods still linger in some of the more old-fashioned and conservative States, there has undoubtedly been a general and satisfactory advance and the good offices of the Political Agent are now but seldom required in order to secure a fair hearing for complainants

The notable campaign which was conducted in Bundelkhand in 1892-94 by Mr A C Hankin, C J E, and the energetic action of the Maharaja Scindia have done

much towards the reduction of dakaity. Nevertheless there is a very large proportion of the population of Central India whose ancestral habits and traditions render them prone to succumb to the temptation of preying on their neighbours and on travellers and, for many years to come, seasons of scarcity or of popular excitement will not improbably be accompanied by sporadic outbreaks of dakaity and highway robbery.

In no direction has advance been more marked than in arrangements for medical relief. In his report for 1865 Sir R. Meade was only able to name 25 hospitals and dispensaries throughout all the States of Central India, while the returns (which were, it is true, incomplete) indicated that less than 50,000 patients had been treated in the year. The report of the Administrative Medical Officer in Central India for 1905 gives particulars of 147 hospitals and dispensaries, which are maintained by 47 States at an annual cost of 4½ lakhs. The number of medical practitioners employed in these institutions was 180 and over 1,357,000 new cases were treated during the year.

It is recorded that in 1868, with the exception of the Maharaja Holkar's school in Indore City and the Sehore High School, there were hardly any institutions worthy of the name of a school in the whole of Central India, while so late as 1890 Mr. Henvey, then Agent to the Governor-General, wrote "in the matter of education the darkness is Cimmerian." At the present day the States of Central India

* The administration reports which are here under review record the existence of the following schools —

Gwalior	405
Petty States in Gwalior Agency	2
Indore	104
Baghelkhand Agency	64
Bhopal	64
Bhopawar	75
Bundelkhand	117
Malwa	40
Dewas (Senior and Junior Branch) and Bagh	68
TOTAL	939

possess over 900* educational institutions, which include four colleges teaching up to the University B.A. standard and 25 High Schools teaching up to the Entrance standard. The Gwalior and Indore States have efficient and well-organised Educational Departments. In the other Agencies much yet remains to be done, particularly in regard to arrangements for the inspection of schools and for the supply of a qualified teaching staff. The progress of the last 20 years is, however, distinctly encouraging.

A cotton mill—the first such concern in Central India—was opened at Indore in 1872. At the end of 1905 there were open in Central India 12 Cotton Presses, 47 Ginning Factories, and 2 Spinning and Weaving Mills, 5 additional Cotton Presses and 9 additional Ginning Factories were started during the following half-year.

9 In the crop return, which forms Appendix (II) to this Report, I have endeavoured to portray the agricultural history of the main divisions of Central India during the past 40 years. The record is but a rough one as the information available is often far from concise, but the return indicates the extreme vicissitudes to which a great part of Central India—notably Bundelkhand—is exposed, and, when examined in connection with the rainfall and crop averages—see Appendix No. (III)—it may prove of interest. The marked diminution of rainfall, with the attendant falling off in average crop values, is a very serious feature. In the six Agencies dealt with, the average diminution in rainfall is 14.9 per cent, while the diminution in crop value is 14.52 per cent.

III.

NOTEWORTHY MATTERS IN THE HISTORY OF THE YEAR

10 The most important incident in the history of the year was the visit to Indore of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Central India had not originally been included in the scope of the Royal programme, but, owing to the prevalence of famine in Rajputana, the projected visit to Ajmer was cancelled and a visit to Indore was substituted. The notice given of this change was necessarily short and the time available for preparation was very limited, nevertheless it may be

claimed that the visit was a distinct success. By a fortunate coincidence a large number of the Chiefs and notables of Central India had already arranged to be present at Indore at the end of October, when it was expected that His Excellency Lord Curzon would lay the foundation stone of the new Daly College, and they prolonged their stay in order to be present during the Royal visit.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Indore on the evening of the 15th November 1905, when, among those present to receive them, were* 20 Salute Chiefs and some 40 lesser Chiefs, with a large assembly of Sardars and other notables. On the morning of the 16th the Prince of Wales held a public Darbar at which 19 Salute Chiefs were formally presented to His Royal Highness. In the evening, after a State Banquet, His Royal Highness invested Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal with the insignia of the G C I E, and His Highness the Raja of Sailana with the insignia of the K C I E.

On the morning of the 17th His Royal Highness reviewed the Bhopal Victoria Lancers, and afterwards exchanged ceremonial visits with His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, in the evening he opened the King Edward Hall in Indore City, after which Their Royal Highnesses took their departure.

In addition to the ceremonial occasions, the Chiefs and notables had the honour of several informal meetings with Their Royal Highnesses, when almost every one of them enjoyed the privilege of personal conversation with the Royal visitors.

11 From April to October 1905 Mr C G Todhunter was continuing his enquiries and preparing his report upon Excise and Abkari questions. His report was submitted to the Government of India at the close of 1905, but the orders and action taken thereon will fall within the history of the year 1906-07. It may, however, be noted here that Mr J H Cox, I C S, was appointed to be Excise Commissioner in Central India in November 1906.

12 Mr H Marsh, C I E, was actively employed throughout the cold weather in conducting investigations as to Protective Irrigation Works. A brief but highly interesting summary of his proceedings is appended to the departmental chapter on Public Works.

13 A scheme for the re-organisation of the Public Works Department, which recommended the appointment of a whole-time Superintending Engineer and Secretary for Central India, was submitted for the orders of the Government of India in October 1905.

14 In April 1905 I was in a position to report to the Government of India that the new subscriptions† for the re-constitution of the Daly College at Indore exceeded a total of 11 lakhs of rupees, that the attendance of an adequate number of pupils appeared to be secured, and that the interest displayed in the movement was active and widespread. The Government of India expressed themselves as generally in favour of re-constitution and it was arranged, in communication with the subscribers, that a representative committee should be convened to draft definite recommendations. Accordingly Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior, Orchha, and Charkhari, and the Rajas of Rajgarh, Sitamau, and Sailana, with the Thakur of Piploda and the Ministers of Indore and Bhopal, met at Indore in August. A general scheme of the requisite new buildings was prepared and it was decided to invite Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K C I E, to prepare the designs. Tentative rules for the conduct of the business of the College were also drafted. Intimation was shortly afterwards received that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the proposed European staff and that His Excellency Lord Curzon would lay the foundation stone of the new buildings. His Excellency was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from carrying out this intention, but the ceremony was duly performed on the 4th November 1905, when the speech which Lord Curzon had intended to deliver was read to an assembly which included 56 Chiefs and Guaranteed Thakurs, with a large number of Sardars and officials. A General

* Appendix No (V) gives full information regarding the visit.

† For list of subscribers, see Appendix No (VI).

Meeting of the Council of the College was held a few days later, when various business was transacted and a Managing Committee was elected.

15 In November 1905 I submitted to the Government of India proposals for the

Malwa Bhil Corps

employment of the Malwa Bhil Corps at Indore and the head-quarters of other

Agencies in Central India, with a view to relieving the regular troops of escort and

Central India Agency Police

guard duties in connection with Political and Civil buildings, etc A scheme for the re-

organisation of the Central India Agency Police was placed before Government in January 1906

16 Details regarding the agricultural history of the year will be found in the

Agriculture

reports of the various Agencies and in the reviews thereon by the Political Offi-

cers In the southern and south-eastern portions of Central India the rainfall was good and well distributed, but in the greater part of Malwa it was much below the average, while in North Gwalior and Bundelkhand there was a serious shortage, which was also the case, though in a less marked degree, in the Baghel-

Famine

khand Agency Scarcity, which deepened into famine, began to make itself

felt in September, and at the end of March the numbers in receipt of relief were as shown in the subjoined table —

Area	FIGURES OF 31st MARCH 1906		Total
	On relief works	Receiving gratuitous relief.	
Gwalior State	52,687	11,814	64,501
Bundelkhand Agency	31,738	3,278	35,016
Alampur Pargana of Indore		4,078	4,078
GRAND TOTAL	84,425	19,170	103,595

The total number of units relieved up to the end of March was —

	Workers	Gratuitous relief	Total	GRAND TOTAL
Gwalior	6,004,760	1,055,476	7,060,236	9,213,781
Bundelkhand	1,727,253	197,318	1,924,571	
Alampur		228,974	228,974	

The history of the famine belongs more properly to the year 1906-07 It will suffice to say here that the States faced the situation with courage and that their arrangements were on the whole excellent and successful Of loss of human life from starvation there is believed to have been practically none, but the loss of cattle was very severe

17 The medical history of the year is dealt with in the Annual Report by

Public health

the Administrative Medical Officer, which has been separately published Speaking

generally the year was a healthy one, though there was a somewhat severe epidemic of small-pox. In 1904 over 26,000 deaths from plague had been registered In 1905 the total reported seizures were only 3,467 and the deaths 2,855 This remarkable improvement led to sanguine hopes of the early disappearance of the disease, which have unfortunately been dashed by the experiences of 1906 and of the current year

18 The Gazette of the 1st January 1906 announced the appointment of His

Honours

Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh of Orchha, G C I E, to be a G C S I, and the

grant to His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhowani Singh of Datia, K C S I, of an addition of two guns to his salute as a personal distinction. In the same Gazette the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon Munshi Israr Hasan Khan, Judicial Minister of Bhopal, and that of Rao Bahadur upon Raoji Janardhan Bhde, Superintendent of the Dewas State, Senior Branch, while Munshi Abdul Kadar, Secretary to the Muhammadan Plague Committee at Mhow, received the Silver Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

In connection with the tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Major Sir Clement Filose, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, and Sirdar Bahadur Major Mirza Karim Beg, of the Bhopal Victoria Lancers, were made members of the Royal Victorian Order. His Royal Highness also bestowed the bronze Victorian Medal upon Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh, of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and Salar Bakhsh, the Nazir of the Central India Agency.

IV

INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

19(a) *Gwalior*—In reviewing the Darbar's Administration Report for the year 1904-1905, Mr Cobb observed that it had not been prepared on the lines indicated in the recent instructions from the Government of India. Those instructions were, however, merely intended as a general guide, and, in the matter of supplying full, interesting, and valuable information, the Darbar's compilation for 1905-1906 will not be found wanting. The whole report will well repay careful perusal. It is a record not only of much good and solid work, but also of many enterprising and interesting experiments. His Highness the Maharaja is to be congratulated upon having infused into the personnel of his administration much of his own energy and zeal.

In his last year's review Mr Cobb, while specifically acknowledging "the high level of administrative efficiency which exists generally throughout Gwalior," considered it his duty to call attention to certain points in which improvement was, in his opinion, desirable. The present report contains clear evidence that these matters had not escaped the attention of the Maharaja and that suitable action has already been taken. I join with Mr Cobb in congratulating His Highness on the appointment of Mir Sultan Ahmed Khan as Chief Justice and upon the more recent acquisition of the services of Mr Sidney Preston, C I E, though the latter event belongs to the history of the succeeding year.

His Highness is fully alive to the desirability of securing thorough efficiency in his Secretariat and the measures of reform which are noticed in the Resident's review are sufficient indications of His Highness's policy in this matter. The delegation of authority to Heads of Departments and others is an object which His Highness is steadily pursuing, but it will be readily understood that, in such an administration as Gwalior, it is sometimes not easy to induce officials to avail themselves of wide powers and to accept large responsibilities.

The task entrusted by His Highness to the "Customs Commission" was of a wide and most important character. I believe that the task was discharged with thoroughness and I look with confidence to satisfactory results. The history of the famine in Northern Gwalior will more properly be dealt with in the review of the year 1906-07, but I may note here that the relief operations, to which His Highness devoted much personal attention, were ably conducted under the supervision of Rai Bahadur Munshi Jugal Kishore as Central Famine Officer, and that His Highness displayed a wise liberality in the matter of remissions and suspensions of revenue. The medical arrangements in connection with the famine camps appear to have been exceedingly good and it is satisfactory to note that, in spite of severe outbreaks of cholera and small-pox during the cold weather, the deaths from these causes in the relief camps did not reach a total of 300. Mr Francis records that in the affected districts the live-stock was reduced by more than half, and the loss would in all probability have been even more serious but for the efficient service which was rendered by the Gwalior Light Railways in the distribution of fodder. The fact that in a season of such agricultural distress there was no serious increase in crime reflects much credit on the working of the Police Department, which, I believe, fully merits the encomia passed upon it by Mr Cobb. The arrangements which are in progress for branding cattle (page 69) will be noted with interest.

The experiment in connection with Agricultural Banks (pages 10 and 34) appears likely to prove successful. The report of the Educational Department is sufficient evidence of the enlightened attention that is devoted by His Highness to this subject. The Sardars' Daughters' School is an institution which I earnestly hope may meet with the success that it deserves.

The progress of the Gwalior Light Railways appears to be encouraging.

The Technical and Industrial Institute, under Mr. Quinn, to which Mr. Cobb specially refers in his review, is, I believe, doing valuable work, the results of which will no doubt become apparent in future years.

The time and attention of the Maharaja himself and of the majority of his staff were of course largely occupied by the arrangements for the Royal visits, which were admirably carried out. In spite of this distraction His Highness was able to bestow close attention to the ordinary administration and is to be congratulated on the general results achieved in a year of trial and adversity.

20 Mr. Cobb's report on the administration of the petty States and Estates which are under the supervision of the Gwalior Resident gives in a concise form much useful information about these small units. Their affairs have formed the subject of special correspondence with the Government of India and I will content myself here by expressing my full concurrence with Mr. Cobb's anticipation that their condition will improve with marked rapidity as soon as the Resident is supplied with a qualified Assistant to aid him in dealing with them.

21 (b) *Indore*—In the Indore State, as observed by the Resident, Mr. Bosanquet, the year was one of steady progress. His review deals with the matters of chief importance and interest. The results achieved in the Public Works Department are sufficient testimony of the value of the services of Mr. F. A. Cowley. The State is fortunate at having at its disposal such able and energetic officers as Messrs. Hoare, Cholmondeley, Cowley, and Seagram, and the selection of Mr. Biscoe for the charge of the Forests gives hopes of progress in that important department. The work of the Medical Department under Dr. G. R. Tambe is fully deserving of the commendation bestowed upon it by the Minister. I entirely concur in Mr. Bosanquet's closing remarks regarding the qualifications of the Minister and the able support which he receives from his colleagues.

The progress made by the young Maharaja is eminently satisfactory and the State is to be congratulated on having secured Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, C. I. E., as His Highness's Guardian.

22 (c) *Baghelkhand*—The Rewa Report is a clear and careful composition and, read with the Political Agent's review, furnishes all necessary information regarding this State. The Maharaja has paid considerable attention to the administration and His Highness's prolonged tour afforded satisfactory proof of his desire personally to promote needful reforms. The question of opium cultivation in the State is receiving the attention of Mr. Cox, the newly appointed Excise Commissioner in Central India. Since the Report was drawn up, the Maharaja has shown his intention of improving his forest administration by applying for the services of an officer of the Imperial Forest Department.

In connection with the affairs of the Daly College His Highness has displayed a very practical interest in educational matters and I doubt not that the needs of his State in this respect will receive his careful attention.

The Nagod State suffered a severe loss through the death of Rai Bahadur Radhey Lal, who had held the post of Dewan for 12 years. The affairs of this little State continued to be satisfactorily conducted by the late Dewan during the year under review. The Raja's adopted son, Lal Bhargvendra Singh, is making satisfactory progress at the Mayo College where he was entered in May 1906. There is nothing calling for special notice in the affairs of the other petty States under this Agency.

23 (d) *Bhopal Agency*.—The Bhopal Administration Report well repays perusal. Her Highness the Begam is unsparing of herself in her efforts for the improvement of her administration, and the record of the year is a satisfactory one. Her Highness and her eldest son made prolonged tours in the districts, in the course of which they instituted careful personal enquiries into the condition of the people and into the incidence of the revenue demand. Her Highness's second son, Colonel

Sahibzada Obaid-ullah Khan, has displayed much zeal and energy in connection with his military duties, and his appointment to the command of the Bhopal Victoria Lancers has proved a real success. This fine regiment (as already noticed) had the honour of being personally inspected at Indore by the Prince of Wales, when His Royal Highness was pleased to express himself as highly gratified with their appearance.

Since the Report was drawn up Her Highness has secured the services of a capable Forest Officer from Berar, who was recommended to her by Mr R M Williamson.

Her Highness's interest in education is well known and this subject receives close personal attention at her hands.

Her Highness is to be congratulated on the improvement of her finances.

The administration of Rajgarh reflects great credit upon His Highness the Raja and upon his able Dewan Bisheshar Nath.

In this State and also in Narsingarh the progress of the settlement operations was quite satisfactory.

The neighbouring State of Khilchipur remains in a somewhat backward condition.

The affairs of the other small States and Estates in this Agency are adequately dealt with by the Political Agent and call for no comment.

24. (e) *Bhopawar Agency*—The Administration Reports from this Agency are, on the whole, creditable to the compilers and are dealt with in sufficient detail in the reviews by the Political Agent. The Raja of Dhar continued to make good progress under the care of Mr F H Joy, and the Rana of Barwan did well at the Mayo College. In both these States close attention was paid to land revenue matters with a view to the introduction of a new settlement. The year was noteworthy in Dhar for the abolition of the Sayer and Customs duties, a reform from which good results may be confidently expected. Steps were taken for the introduction of a proper programme of public works. The majority of the minor States and Estates in the Agency are seriously embarrassed from the effects of the late famine, their finances are being carefully husbanded.

25. (f) *Bundelkhand Agency*—Administration Reports have been prepared by or for 21 out of the 22 States and Jagirs in this Agency. The non-completion of a report by the Orchha Darbar is to be ascribed to the pre-occupation of the Maharaja with the illness of the Maharani who, I greatly regret to record, died in October last. His Highness's personal knowledge of his State and its history is full and detailed, he pays a close attention to business and, should he be able to devote time to the preparation of a report, it would doubtless prove a very interesting and valuable record. His Highness has done much in the past to improve his State by the construction of tanks and reservoirs, the arrangements which he made for meeting famine were adequate. He takes the greatest interest in education and is an active member of the Managing Committee of the Daly College.

The affairs of the remaining States and of the Jagirs are so fully discussed in the reports and in the Political Agent's reviews that any detailed comments would amount to mere repetition. The reviews are all tinged with the shadow of the famine which hung so heavily over the land, but the history of which belongs more properly to the year 1906-07. The reports contain evidence of much admirable and courageous work, which was quietly, unostentatiously, and, I rejoice to add, successfully performed. Credit is perhaps more especially due to some of the small Jagirs for the firmness with which they met and weathered the storm, and the names of the Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur, Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh, of Rao Bhan Partap Singh of Jigni, of the (Junior) Dowager Jagirdar of Jigni, and of the Dowager Jagirdar of Gaurnhar stand out as specially worthy of favourable mention.

In the Bundelkhand Agency there are to be found States and Jagirs in almost every stage of development—from Datia, an old-fashioned and backward State which is administered by a worthy old Chief who ascended the *gadi* in the year of the Mutiny, to Panna which has been under direct management since 1902 during the minority of the present Chief. In the majority of the States the general level of the administration is decidedly fair, and Samthar, Charkhari, Chhattarpur,

and Sarila are each in their own line deserving of commendation Baoni, as Mr Jardine observes, offers a notable instance of what can be effected by careful management This little State, with a revenue of about one lakh, has been able in a period of rather under five years, which included one very lean year and one year of actual scarcity and famine, to discharge debts amounting to a lakh and a half, to devote a quarter of a lakh to survey and settlement, to remit or suspend land revenue for upwards of half a lakh, besides incurring considerable expenditure on famine relief, and can yet show a closing balance of Rs 43,500 against an opening balance of Rs 34,700 These results reflect great credit upon the Superintendent, Rai Sahib Jagat Narain, while the Nawab, who has recently been entrusted with full powers, deserves a decided commendation for his self-denial and for the general support which he has given to the Superintendent

Similarly satisfactory results were obtained in Bijawar, where, during the seven years of management, liabilities to the amount of nearly seven lakhs were discharged, heavy extraordinary expenditure was incurred on survey and settlement, and the treasury, which had been empty at the commencement of the period, was left with a closing balance of half a lakh. It is true that the Darbar found it necessary to take a loan from Government to enable it to discharge its duties of famine relief in 1905-06, but there is every reason to anticipate that this debt will be speedily liquidated.

Instances such as these are worthy of special mention, not only for their intrinsic value, but as affording indications of what might be accomplished, and that too without risk, by a liberal policy of financial assistance to States which stand in need of capital for purposes of self-development

26 (g) *Malwa Agency* —The rainfall in Malwa was far below the average and all the States and holdings in the Agency suffered a heavy loss of revenue in consequence The four Chiefs and the Thakur of Piploda are all well educated gentlemen, with high ideals of their duties, and the record of the year is one of courageous struggle against difficulty The reviews of the Political Agent give a full account of the affairs of each unit

27 (h) *States, etc, under the First Assistant* —The reviews by Mr Reynolds, with whose remarks I am in entire concurrence, indicate the necessity for close attention to the financial position in the two Dewas States, and particularly in the Junior Branch. At the end of the year 1906-07 the area which has hitherto been under the First Assistant was transferred to the Malwa Agency and I look with confidence to a marked improvement under the new regime It has been impossible of recent years for the First Assistant, whose time is fully occupied by his secretariat and magisterial duties, to bestow upon these States and holdings the direct personal supervision which they require

V.

28 The usual departmental chapters are transmitted herewith They call for no comment Appendix No (VI) gives the personnel of the Agency during the year

Statistical information is embodied in later appendices

H. DALY, Major,

Agent to the Governor-General in Central India

INDORE,
The 24th April 1907

PART II

AGENCY REVIEWS BY POLITICAL OFFICERS

(1) REVIEW BY MR H V COBB, ICS, RESIDENT AT GWALIOR, ON THE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GWALIOR STATE FOR THE YEAR
1905 06

For reasons of which I am not fully aware the Darbar's Administration Report for the year ending the 30th June 1906 has not reached me until the 1st March 1907 on the very eve of my departure on furlough. The Report itself is much fuller than usual, extending to nearly 100 pages of print, and in the advanced copy (all that I have at present received) the statistical tables referred to in the body of the Report are not included. Under these circumstances it is impossible for me, with my successor arriving in 24 hours, to attempt anything like a detailed review and I must content myself with a few brief remarks on the salient features of the year.

2 The most striking features of the year consisted (1) in the honour paid to His Highness the Maharaja by the receipt of two visits from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied on the earlier occasion by Her Royal Highness the Princess, and (2) in the prevalence towards the close of the year of famine over the northern half of the State.

As to the two Royal visits I think it may safely be said that they were completely successful in every way.

His Highness the Maharaja threw himself into the preparations with inconceivable energy and vigour, and, inspired by his example, his staff, one and all, worked with equal zeal. There was not an item in the programme, nor a detail in each item, which was not personally supervised by and rehearsed before the Maharaja.

The result was that the organisation and arrangements were as nearly perfect as anything can be, and surpassed anything of a similar character I have ever seen before. Their Royal Highnesses were gracious enough to speak of their stay here in the most flattering terms, and His Highness feels that in their appreciation he has the most complete reward for all his efforts.

On the occasion of the State banquet in December at the Palace, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales announced the appointment of His Highness to be Honorary Colonel of his own regiment, the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), a compliment which has, I believe, been equally appreciated by the Maharaja and the gallant regiment concerned.

The Prince's second visit in February and March was devoted principally to shikar in which great success was achieved, something like ten tigers and several panthers falling to his rifle. But His Royal Highness also took advantage of his stay to inspect personally one of the famine relief camps near Sipri, and the interest and sympathy thus displayed afforded encouragement both to the workers and their dependents and to the staff directing the relief operations.

3 As to the famine itself I do not propose to say much as the final report has not yet been received. Briefly put, over the whole of the northern and more compact half of the State, covering about 15,000 square miles, less than a quarter of the average rainfall was received and crops, fodder, and water generally failed. Relief operations were taken in hand perhaps a little too tardily, but once commenced were organised on a most liberal scale. The mortality amongst cattle was very heavy, but I do not see how this could well have been avoided, as so exceptional a fodder famine had never before been experienced.

4 The re-organisation of the Secretariat has been of much use, but even now it is hardly able to cope with the constantly increasing volume of work. Every year the machinery of the State becomes more complex, and as each new Department is formed and organised the Secretariat work *pro rata* expands.

I imagine that before long it will have to be further strengthened if the work is to be disposed of in a manner befitting the high traditions of the State

5 The press of famine work interfered necessarily in some degree with the ordinary public works, and, shortly after the close of the year under report, Mr Mooraj, the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, resigned his post in Gwalior and returned to service in Hyderabad. In his place His Highness the Maharaja has recently obtained the services of Mr Sidney Preston, C I E, whose reputation as an irrigation expert is second to none in India. Both His Highness and the State may well be congratulated on this excellent appointment.

6 The work in connection with the reform of the Excise and Customs Department has been steadily progressing, and it is hoped that the new Customs Regulations will be brought into force at the close of the present revenue year. I venture to think that it will constitute one of the best reforms ever carried out in this State, and afford a great stimulus to internal trade and commerce.

7 The same remarks may be held to apply to the Judicial Department. In his new Chief Justice, His Highness appears to me to have found a most valuable officer, and I have every hope that the changes now being gradually introduced into this, perhaps the most important department of the State, will before long raise it to a standard hitherto unknown in Gwalior, and will, at the same time, give a sense of security to the Maharaja's subjects which will be far-reaching in its results. It is obvious that both as regards the Customs and the Judicial Department it is absurd to expect that the large measures of reforms under contemplation can be hastily devised and set in action. But the good work is being slowly and steadily pushed forward though its effect will not be realised in full for some years to come. I venture, however, even now to offer my sincere compliments to His Highness and his advisors for the progress already made and for the cautious deliberation with which each step is being considered.

8 His Highness in his review has not said much as to the Police administration. The fuller account to be found in the Inspector-General's Report will, however, testify to the very valuable help which has ungrudgingly been given by the Darbar to the British Indian authorities, and it has been my pleasure to convey on several occasions the thanks of the Local Governments concerned to the Darbar and its principal Police officials. I feel bound to express my personal obligations to the Inspector-General of Police for the friendly assistance he has always given to all matters relating to British India which I have referred to him through the Darbar Secretariat. The informal Conference at Agra referred to at page 72 of the printed Report has resulted in establishing cordial relations between the Darbar Frontier Police and those in the United Provinces, and, in spite of the year being one of severe famine, daktaris and other heinous offences were kept well under control.

9 I should like also to call special attention to Mr Lake's remarks on page 58 of the Report relating to Muhammad Ghaus's Tomb. The restoration has been excellently carried out, and now, owing to the Darbar's liberality, this historic and beautiful building is permanently safe.

10 As to the Army, His Highness had an opportunity of displaying its capabilities to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales alike on the review ground and in the field of shikar. Not being a soldier I am not qualified to express an expert opinion. But so far as a civilian's eye can judge the drill and discipline seemed excellent, and the troops respond to the Maharaja's zeal and professional skill.

11 The extradition work throughout the year was somewhat disappointing. I am not yet aware of the outcome of the conference on the subject to which His Highness refers in his review. What, however, is wanted is that, so far as the Secretariat is concerned, extradition cases should be dealt with by a trained judicial officer, who knows his Codes and can appreciate the value of evidence. With the employment of a capable Judicial Secretary who, and not the Political Secretary, should deal with extradition work, and with the entertainment of better and trained men as Magistrates, the difficulties with which I have had to contend will, I trust, soon disappear.

12 In Mr Johnstone's interesting review of education I could wish that more details had been given in regard to the Technical and Industrial Institute under Mr Quinn.

As to the Sardars' School under Mr Bull, as Principal, I have observed in the case of my wards a very marked progress, and I am of opinion that this institution is doing admirable work

13 In the course of the year Major Bayley made an extended tour amongst the small States attached to the Residency and, as a result, proposals for giving the Resident a whole-time Assistant at Goona are now under consideration. It is also proposed to transfer to the direct political charge of the Resident the outlying portions of the State now under the Political Agents at Sehore and Nimach, and to give to him another Assistant at head-quarters. I greatly hope that these proposals will be given effect to in the near future.

If they are sanctioned I consider that work will be in every way expedited, and the Resident who at present spends far too much of his time over petty and routine details will have time to attend to larger and more important problems which demand his attention.

14 I fear I must again ask for the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's indulgent consideration of this admittedly short and imperfect review of a very interesting and full year's work. I have had only a few hours to study the Report which, without its statistical appendices, is naturally very incomplete, and my remarks have been literally written *currente calamo* and against time.

(2) REVIEW BY MR O V BOSANQUET, ICS, RESIDENT AT INDORE, ON
THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDORE STATE FOR THE YEAR
1905

Whereas the years 1903 and 1904 were marked by drastic changes in nearly every Department of the State, the record of 1905 is the quiet progress of those reforms, the surest proof of their efficacy. The re-organisation of the Police was carried a step in advance by a reduction in the strength of the establishment by 6 per cent, coupled with the grant of better pay to the lowest grades. Trade was still further exempted from taxation by the restriction of octroi duties to twelve towns in all in the State.

2 That the expenditure of the year was in excess of the current revenue
Finances by Rs 15½ lakhs gives no cause for
anxiety. In framing the budget the Council had estimated for a deficit of Rs 20½ lakhs in order to lay out Rs 23,36,000 on Public Works, of which the State had been starved in the past. Actually the revenue worked out Rs 1½ lakhs better than the estimates, while Rs 4½ lakhs of the budget grant for Public Works could not be utilised.

The excess receipts were due to an additional Rs 3 lakhs under the head of Miscellaneous for which only Rs 52,000 had been cautiously estimated and thus more than counterbalanced the budget deficits under Opium (Rs 96,000), Abkari (Rs 34,000), Post Office (Rs 25,000), Fines (Rs 20,000), Customs (Rs 18,000) and Stamps (Rs 15,000). The falling off in opium revenue, which realised Rs 1,47,000 including licenses, as against Rs 1,83,000 in the previous year, was chiefly in the taxation of crude opium in the districts, and in import and export duties, and was due to the disastrous frost of January 1905 which destroyed most of the opium crop. The loss to the land revenue from the same cause was more than treble that amount, as Rs 3½ lakhs had to be remitted from, the demand for the year, *viz*, Rs 1,63,000 on irrigated land, chiefly poppy cultivation, and Rs 1,87,000 on land under wheat, linseed, and other dry crops. Thus but for the frost, the total receipts of the year would have been Rs 6 lakhs better than the estimates. Of the other deficits mentioned, the abkari revenue, though it did not come up to the expectations from the change of system, was still Rs 37,000 in advance of the previous year. The lesser receipts from Customs represent the restriction of taxation pending the further development of trade. The falling off in postal revenue was only under service heads as explained in the Report.

On the expenditure side, the actuals amounted to Rs 73,39,000 against an estimate of Rs 76,58,000. Of this sum Rs 10,20,000 were spent on extraordinary Public Works, Rs 5 lakhs represent non-recurring outlay on refunds of Assam money and capitalised pensions for the reduction of the Army, and Rs 1½ lakhs were the cost for the year of the revenue survey and settlement which will be completed in 1907 and 1908 respectively. The refunds of Rs 1,11,525 were a special and unforeseen charge due to the adjustment of the claims against the State from the time of the late Maharaja, and the expenditure of Rs 90,000 for the Residency represents the recovery of the pay of the Resident and his office establishment for 1903-04 as well as 1904-05. Excluding such items, the expenditure of the year classed by the Darbar as "ordinary" amounted to

* + Rs 50,52,384 (Appendix XXVI)—Rs 51,48,643,* and this includes under Rs 3,29,538 Assam—Rs 1,73,903 consolidated Palace expenditure the *ex*-Maharaja's annual pensions allowance of Rs 4 lakhs. The reduction

of the Army has been a great saving to the State, for whereas, previous to 1902-03, the yearly expenditure was Rs 11 lakhs or more, the charges for the current year (excluding the final refund of Assam) were only Rs 5½ lakhs, of which Rs 2,17,000 were the cost of the Imperial Service Contingent, and Rs 3,13,000 were spent on the pay, and Rs 45,500 on the re-equipment of the State Army. In some of the other Departments further economies are possible in time. On the other hand, the expenditure on the Courts, and on the Medical and Educational Departments will increase, and a Land Records Staff must be permanently maintained. The finances, however, can well meet such additional charges. Not only is the revenue bound to increase, but there was a closing balance in hand on the 30th September 1905 of Rs 2,27,89,000 exclusive of the Government Railway loan of 1 crore, and the famine loans of 3 lakhs odd due by other States. The closing balance includes Rs 23,38,000 in Government Securities lodged with the Bank of Bombay by the *ex*-Maharaja.

3 As indicated in the Report, the system on which the development of Public

Public Works

Works is proceeding is that comprehensive programmes have been prepared of the roads and administrative buildings required throughout the State. The first is for main lines of communication and feeder roads to railways, and leaves out of account the unmetalled roads, which it may be desirable hereafter to bridge and otherwise improve. The building programme includes offices, courts, police stations, and dispensaries, at all administrative centres where existing buildings cannot be utilised, and schools both there and in the larger villages. The execution of the two programmes goes hand in hand district by district, each administrative centre with its buildings and the roads which lead to it being dealt with in turn. Combined in this way the work at each place costs less, and brings its full return as soon as it is completed. During 1905, the buildings required at Indore itself were taken in hand and will mostly be finished by the end of 1906, considerable progress was made towards converting Gerot into the head-quarters of the Rampura-Bhanpura district for which it is suited by its central position and its adjacency to the new Nagda-Muttra Railway, and Pitlawad, Nisarpur, Sendwa, and Bhikangaon, as the Tehsil head-quarters most needing attention, were each dealt with. The effect on those parts of the country should be marked in another year or two, and in fact a brisk demand for building sites has already sprung up at Gerot. The main road through the Rampura-Bhanpura districts has been placed in good order, and equipped with a causeway across the Chambal River where traffic used to be much impeded. Though labour difficulties prevented equal progress on the two main roads of the Nimar district, from Maheshwar and Khargone to Barwaha and Sanawad respectively on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, still a portion of each was put into order. The Bamnia-Pitlawad road, which has been completed, is the Indore link to the railway of what, it is hoped, will some day be a trunk road through the Bhopawar Agency.

A start has been made to deal with irrigation district by district on similar lines by preparing projects of all useful schemes, which can then be taken in hand in the order of their remunerativeness as funds permit, and leave a reserve for famine relief.

4 In land revenue administration, the increase of 20,500 bighas in the cultivation of the Mehidpur district is a direct result of the reduction in assess-

ment made by the summary settlement alluded to in last year's Report. There is now a demand for land in the district, which has been contributed to, I have no doubt, by the confidence engendered by the prompt and liberal remissions granted by the Darbar for the damage caused by the frost at the beginning of the year. Nimar comes next on the list of extensions. The northern part of the district is fully cultivated, but there is much good land still unoccupied on both sides of the Satpuras, which cultivators from Khandesh are beginning to take up. Unfortunately in the haste to accommodate them, the Pargana officials sacrificed much valuable forest as was discovered too late. The Rampura-Bhanpura districts are slowly recovering from the period of depression through which they have passed, but in the Indore district the expansion of cultivation should be rapid as soon as the settlement now in progress readjusts the land revenue demand.

The Report summarises the chief administrative reforms introduced during the year, and it may be stated with confidence that, under the supervision of the Darbar, and with the prospect of good service being recognised, the conduct of business continues to improve in the districts. As a new method of recruitment for the Department, selected candidates were, by the kindness of the Local Governments, sent to the United Provinces and the Central Provinces to be trained in the various branches of district administration.

5 Though Appendix VI to the Report shows that the number of offences reported was 2,335, as compared with 1,982 in the previous year, there has been a satisfactory decrease in violent crime. And though cattle thefts numbered 395 as against 214 in 1904, and other thefts 651 as against 359, the value (Rs 1,34,763) of property stolen was less by Rs 16,000 than that stolen in 1904. In this State there is no limit, as in British India, below which thefts need not be registered, but all crimes reported are recorded. This swells the returns. Moreover, in comparing crime statistics for the State, it has to be remembered that the village police were only fully organised during 1905 and, therefore, the reports were more accurate and fuller than had been the case previously. Of organised crime there has been singularly little, and I can personally testify to the general feeling of tranquillity that prevails.

6 In the minor Departments, the progress made in the adjustment of old accounts has been noticed in the Report. These accounts have been an incubus on all offices throughout the State, as the details have had to be brought forward yearly in the registers. Their adjustment is expected to be completed in another two years, and will be a great relief to all establishments to the benefit of the current work. The sorting of the old records is putting a stop to an equally fruitful source of confusion.

7 In Rai Nanak Chand, C I E, the State possesses a Minister in every way qualified for the responsible position which he holds. The members of the Council, who are associated with him in the conduct of the administration, bring both zeal and efficiency to the discharge of their duties. And in the heads of the various Departments the State possesses a body of specially selected officers who have laboured indefatigably for the advancement of the State.

(3) REVIEWS BY MAJOR W. M. CUBITT, POLITICAL AGENT IN BAGHELKHAND,
ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE STATES IN THE BAGHEL
KHAND AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1905 06

(a) REWA

The Report was not ready until late in September, and copies only reached me towards the end of that month. The delay has not been explained, but owing

perhaps to the numbers of the Administration Reports that are now prepared by Native States, considerable delay seems to occur in having them printed

CHAPTER I

General and Political

No remarks seem to be necessary, except perhaps to draw attention to the appointment of Mr Weatherdon as State Engineer. This is in my opinion a satisfactory step, for there is little doubt that the employment of a European Engineer of some experience was desirable in the interest of the State. Mr. Weatherdon has been engaged for three years the Maharaja's primary object in obtaining a competent Engineer was to place in his hands the construction of a large bund in connection with a project for extending the lake at Govindgarh, and of a light railway between Sutna and Rewa. His Highness has, however, placed him in charge of the Public Works Department, and in doing this he has, I think, been well advised.

CHAPTER II

Administration of Land

The revenue administration has been well and briefly described.

Settlement operations in the Mowganj tahsil are drawing to a completion: but those in the Huzur tahsil have not apparently been conducted satisfactorily. The employment of Pandit Makund Rao on this duty seems to me, so far as I have been able to gather, to have been a mistake. His assessments appear to have been heavy and were seldom if ever accepted, and from information I received, it would appear that he was more busily engaged upon an attempt to prove that his original assessments were correct than in conducting settlement operations in a proper manner. Pandit Makund Rao was employed in Colonel Sir Donald Robertson's time on settlement work, and I believe much of his work was then revised, and it was held that his assessments were arbitrary and severe. I may add that I understand that recently Pandit Mukund Rao's services have been dispensed with.

CHAPTER III

Protection

So far as I have been able to judge, the Police of the Rewa State appear to be fairly efficient, and to do their work satisfactorily. No cases of Police oppression have come to my notice, and I fancy that if any cases were detected, the Police would be summarily dealt with by the Darbar.

As regards the administration of justice, both Civil and Criminal, I have no reason to suppose that the people are dissatisfied. To the best of my judgment and belief, although there may be unnecessary delay in disposing of cases, the inquiries are carefully made and in Criminal cases sentences do not err on the side of severity.

The Jail.—The State Jail is well managed—and its sanitation, etc., are supervised by the Agency Surgeon. Discipline is perhaps too lenient, and His Highness told me only recently that he thought punishments were often scarcely sufficiently deterrent, as cases not infrequently occur of prisoners openly avowing their intention on the eve of liberation of returning and that they immediately commit some crime in order to be imprisoned again. This is, however, not unknown in other parts of the country, I believe.

CHAPTER IV

Production and Distribution.

An interesting chapter, which gives a brief and good description of the principal sources of distribution and production.

Those paragraphs relating to season and crops and customs call for no remarks.

Excise.—On the subject of excise, I may add that since this Report was written, the Darbar have virtually accepted the principle of a neutral shopless zone all along its border. Although the principle cannot be strictly carried out for two or three years, still the action of the Darbar in this respect is satisfactory.

It will doubtless be observed that the Darbar have decided to extend the cultivation of opium—a step which is opposed to one of Mr Todhunter's suggestions. It will be remembered that Mr Todhunter suggested the total prohibition of opium cultivation in non-growing States among which Rewa might almost have been included. The facts briefly are as follows —

A comparatively small amount of opium has been cultivated in Rewa, principally in the Teonthar tahsil, which borders on the Allahabad and Banda districts. The opium, however, has been a State monopoly. The State pays the cultivator Rs 5 a seer for the crude opium, and retails it at Rs 15 a seer. The local produce has not, however, been sufficient to meet the demand in the State, consequently opium has been purchased through the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa. But the price amounts to some Rs 13 a seer—which is retailed to the contractor at the same price as the local product. Naturally enough the Darbar considered that they would derive greater profit by extending opium cultivation in the State before, however, deciding on this course Mr Todhunter's opinion was asked for. He replied to the effect that the Darbar's contention was unanswerable, and that so long as they had to pay so highly for Malwa opium, he could not advise them not to extend opium cultivation to an extent sufficient to meet their own requirements.

Forests —Since the close of the year to which the report refers, Mr Williamson has published his reports on the Rewa State Forests and on the lac industry. His reports show unfortunately that although the Darbar derive a considerable revenue from forest produce and the lac industry, the Forest Department is, on the whole, disorganised, and that the management of the forests has been greatly subordinated to the lac industry. His reports also show that the forests themselves are being rapidly ruined by the unmethodical manner in which felling of valuable trees has been permitted. The reports have but recently reached the Darbar, and Mr Williamson's views and suggestions are now receiving the Darbar's attention. I have advised the Maharaja to ask for the loan of a European Forest Officer with the object of having the department thoroughly re-organised, and Mr Williamson's suggestions carried out. His Highness told me that he agreed in this view and would ask for the services of a Forest Officer, but possibly he may decide to ask for the services of an Extra-Assistant Conservator.

Public Works —It is satisfactory to note that the Maharaja has placed Mr Weatherdon in charge of the department and so long as Mr Weatherdon's efforts to re-organise it are supported by the Darbar, a great improvement in the administration of this department may be looked for. In my opinion from what I have been able to observe, the State Engineer has been confined far too much to office work. This is partly due, I understand, to the Darbar saddling him with the work of inquiring into old unsettled claims, but I still consider that it is unfortunate that he did not make a point of getting about to inspect such public works as lie at a distance from Rewa or Sutna. It is with regard to these that an Engineer's attention is specially required.

Umaria Colliery —It will no doubt be noticed that this colliery still continues to return handsome profits to the Darbar and they have very properly recorded their appreciation of Mr Oates' services.

CHAPTER V

Revenue and Finance

The account shows that the State's financial position is eminently satisfactory. Larger outlays on Public Works and Education can be afforded but I am afraid that the Maharaja's interests are too centred on his Army to permit of his spending more on these two objects.

CHAPTER VI

Medical

The chief point to notice in this chapter is that plague for the first time appeared in Rewa. It broke out towards the end of September, and Major Hore, I M S, Agency Surgeon, immediately proceeded to Rewa to supervise, in person,

the steps taken to combat its ravages. The usual measures were adopted, and after a time the usual exodus occurred of those who were able to afford to leave the town and the State. This exodus greatly influenced the Darbar in supporting compulsory evacuation and disinfection. They were averse from continuing these measures on seeing that they led (in some cases perhaps) to people leaving not only the town but the State. Evacuation was encouraged and was indeed readily adopted by the people of Govindgarh. The epidemic fortunately died out in February or March 1906.

CHAPTER VII

Education

More village schools are required badly. Thirty-two village schools in a State with an area of nearly 13,000 square miles and a population of about 13,00,000 is sufficient evidence of the need for many more. In Nagod with an area of 500 square miles, there are 11 village schools and taking even Nagod as a standard, the number in Rewa should not be less than 150 to 200.

(b) NAGOD

This State is under superintendence the management of its affairs is entrusted to a Dewan, selected by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, the administration is, however, closely supervised by the Political Agent. The late Dewan, Rai Bahadur Radhey Lal, held the appointment throughout the year under review. At the end of January 1906 he was attacked by cholera, but recovered, and was soon able to resume his duties. The attack, however, probably weakened his constitution, for he succumbed to an attack of intermittent fever on April 15th at Unchehra, where he had gone under my instructions to meet Mr. Williamson whose services had been lent to the State to inspect the forest, to report on the arrangements, and to suggest such measures as he might consider desirable in the interests of the State to place the management of the forest areas on a proper basis. Rai Bahadur Babu Radhey Lal's death was a great loss to the State. He was appointed Dewan in 1894, and had consequently acquired perhaps a unique knowledge of the people and of all its affairs. His loss was the more inopportune owing to events which occurred soon after his death. It will be noticed in the Report that the Raja was permitted to spend the Christmas vacation at Benares, and that he had not returned to Sutna or Nagod when the year closed. Information meanwhile reached me that his adopted son was being virtually kept a close prisoner—the boy managed to escape towards the end of May and came to Sutna, followed at once by his father. The Raja's extraordinary character necessitated a close watch on his movements, and had Babu Radhey Lal been alive, his assistance would have been invaluable. It is sufficient to say that the Government of India approved Major Daly's suggestion to send the young man and his four companions to the Mayo College at Ajmer.

I propose now to refer to the finances of the State. For some few years, partly owing to the refusal of the Raja to accept the allowance which Government were prepared to give him from the State's revenues, a considerable saving had been effected year by year. On his return to Sutna in September 1904, the Raja commenced to draw his allowance regularly, while with the approval of Government Rs. 500 a month were set aside for the cost of the Lal Sahib's education. This sum has generally been slightly exceeded, and in consequence too of the Raja's return some carriages and horses and ponies were purchased. The annual saving therefore of Rs. 24,000 was no longer possible, and unfortunately bad agricultural seasons coincided with the absence of this saving, the payment of some of the Raja's debts, and the expenditure incurred on the purchase of carriages and horses. The result has been that the cash balance in the State Treasury fell below working point. With the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General a promissory note for Rs. 50,000 was sold, Rs. 25,000 were remitted to the State Treasury and Rs. 25,000 were invested in Government paper. The financial situation of the State is therefore not so good as it was two years ago. There is still Rs. 1,25,000 invested in Government paper, the State's claim against its subordinate jagirdars and for arrears of land revenue amount to about Rs. 60,000, and if the next few years are tolerably favourable, there is perhaps

no reason why the position should not be materially improved. Having regard to the fact that there was a comparatively large sum invested in Government securities, it appeared to me undesirable to curtail expenditure on public works, and other measures which tend to ameliorate the condition of the people, such as the extension of primary education, and medical arrangements. I believe that if these things are not done when a State is under superintendence, there is not much hope of their being done thereafter. Another subject too that has required attention is the pay of officials, more particularly perhaps of the Police. The salaries were fixed when the finances were at a low ebb, but now that the annual receipts have increased, it has seemed desirable to increase salaries to a sum sufficient to enable a man to support himself and his family especially in this the case when rates have risen as highly as they have done for the last year. In view of these considerations it appears that handsome savings are not to be expected in the immediate future, but there is no reason to suppose that the balance will gradually disappear.

Since this Report was prepared Mr Williamson's Report on forest management in Nagod has been received. He shows that very little has really been done and has submitted proposals as to the measures which should be undertaken. This subject is receiving attention and the first step to be taken is to obtain the services of a good forest ranger.

(4) REVIEWS BY MAJOR S F BAYLEY, POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL, ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE STATES IN THE BHOPAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1905 06

(a) BHOPAL

The Report which is in most respects full and complete, testifies throughout its course to the very great interest taken by Her Highness the Begam in the administration and advancement of her State.

2 The Report relates to the year ending 31st March 1906, which will ever be a memorable one from the visit to Central India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, described in paragraphs 2 to 7 of the Report. The gracious kindness then shown by Their Royal Highnesses to Her Highness the Begam went far to console Her Highness for the disappointment which she experienced in being unable to entertain Their Royal Highnesses in her own State.

3 It is gratifying to learn from paragraph 11 of the Report that the eldest son of Her Highness the Begam, Nawab Muhammad Nasrullah Khan, was employed during the camping season of 1905-06 in enquiring into arrears of revenue throughout the eastern district of Bhopal, while Her Highness and the Revenue Minister carried out similar enquiries in other parts of the State.

4 The second son of Her Highness, Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan, has applied himself most diligently to his military duties as Commander-in-Chief of the State forces and Colonel-in-Chief of the Imperial Service Troops, and the third son, Sahibzada Hamidullah Khan, is making good progress under the tuition of Mr C H Payne, M.A., whose selection as tutor to the Sahibzada has been abundantly justified by the results.

5 The health of Her Highness the Begam, I am glad to say, continues to be excellent. Her Highness has greatly benefitted by her recent change of residence from the Sadar Manzil Palace in Bhopal city to a new palace at Ahmedabad, some miles away from the city, and on rising ground above the lake, where fresh air and exercise can be obtained without loss of privacy.

6 A well deserved honour, namely, the title of Khan Bahadur, was bestowed by the Government of India on the Judicial Minister of the Bhopal State, Munshi Israr Hasan Khan, on the 1st January 1906, and its value to Her Highness the Begam and to the recipient, was increased by the action of the Hon'ble Major Daly, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who took advantage of his visit to Bhopal in March 1906, to personally hand the sanad of Khan Bahadurship to Munshi Israr Hasan Khan, in the presence of Her Highness and a numerous

assemblage of British officers and ladies whom Her Highness had assembled together to celebrate the great honour bestowed on her at Indore in November 1905, when she was personally decorated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the insignia of the G C I E. in the presence of all the Central India Chiefs

7 It is to be regretted that the financial condition of the Bhopal State is not considered by Her Highness the Begam Revenue Settlement. to be such as would justify her in employing a trained British officer and his staff for the coming settlement, but it is to be hoped that satisfactory progress will be made under the supervision of the officer now in charge, Sayed Zain-ud-din, M A., whose services were recently lent to Bhopal by the Government of the United Provinces, and who joined his present appointment in April 1906 In order to improve the revenue administration of her State, Her Highness has re-arranged the tahsil divisions as described in paragraph 28 of the Report, and has also made various changes in the personnel of her district officers (nazims and tahsildars) replacing incompetent officers by others trained in the service of the British Government Her Highness also spent a great part of the cold weather (as described in paragraph 9 of the Report) in personally enquiring into arrears of revenue throughout the western districts of the State

8. Paragraph 33 of the Report deals with the abolition of *Sayer* and weighing duties throughout the Bhopal State Taxation These and various other sources of revenue such as the Singoti, or tax on sale of cattle, have been abandoned or greatly reduced by Her Highness, in order to relieve the poorer classes of her subjects from oppression, and an income tax similar to that of British India (see paragraph 88 of the Report) has been instituted in their place The result of this experiment will be watched with great interest It cannot, I fear, be expected to prove a financial success

9 No less than 24 paragraphs of the Report are devoted to the Military forces of the Bhopal State and show the great Military Forces interest taken by Her Highness in such matters, and especially in the regiment of Imperial Service Troops (Bhopal Victoria Lancers) of which her second son Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan is Colonel-in-Chief In military administration, as in other matters, the views of Her Highness are eminently sensible and practical, and her chief object is to reduce useless troops, and to maintain those which remain in a state of efficiency The Bhopal Victoria Lancers, whose appearance elicited well deserved commendation from the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness reviewed them at Indore in November 1905, receive unremitting attention from Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan, who ever since his appointment as Colonel of the regiment has taken up his work in real earnest and spares no pains to instruct himself in all matters with which a cavalry officer ought to be acquainted Her Highness the Begam as well as Colonel Obaidullah Khan and all ranks of the regiment were much gratified by the selection of Sardar Bahadur Mirza Karim Beg and six non-commissioned officers, to look after the camp arrangements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during the Royal tour in India, and the medals and gifts bestowed on the party by His Royal Highness As the Report states, Mirza Karim Beg will, with the sanction of the Imperial Government, receive a further reward for his services in the shape of a khullat from the Darbar

10 I have reason to believe that the British Police officers of neighbouring districts in the Central Provinces entertain Police a most favourable opinion of the co-operation afforded by the Bhopal Police. The force is administered by the Judicial Minister, Munshi Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, and its work within the State is apparently satisfactory.

11 The judicial administration of the State appears to be satisfactory The Jail. Central Jail is an excellent one in many respects, but some of its arrangements might be brought more up to date.

12 The close of the year under report, and the hot weather months immediately following, saw the city of Bhopal suffering from a severe and persistent outbreak of plague Under the orders of Her Highness the Begam, and with the aid of the Agency Surgeon, Captain Grant, I M S , all possible precautions were taken to check the disease, which at the present time has happily disappeared

13 The needs of the State as regards forest administration are set forth in paragraph 93 of the Report, and I am happy to say that there is now a prospect that the services of a skilled native forest officer from the Central Provinces will be shortly obtained

14 It is gratifying to notice that in paragraph 109 of the Report, full credit is given for the admirable work performed by her among the women of Bhopal city and elsewhere, to the lady doctor, Miss L Blong, M D , whose devotion to her duty has elicited the sincere admiration of all those acquainted with it

15 The boys' schools of Bhopal, which have hitherto been somewhat backward, will now, it is hoped, advance rapidly under the fostering care of Her Highness the Begam and under the able and intelligent supervision of the present Director of Public Instruction, Munshi Moem ud-din Ahmed, M A. In the Sulemania school there is still much room for improvement (chiefly in the direction of dismissing incompetent teachers and appointing good men in their place), but the Jehangiria High School appears to me to be an excellently managed institution in every way A new Headmaster has recently been appointed, from the M A. O College at Aligarh, and some new under-masters have also recently joined the school, with apparently excellent results The Alexandra Nobles School, mentioned in paragraph 120 of the Report, suffered severely, as regards attendance, from the outbreak of plague The want of a suitable building with play grounds, gymnasium, etc , is also badly felt A handsome and commodious building for this school is in course of preparation, but I cannot say much for the site selected, which is on the lower side of the city and closely surrounded by old graveyards on every side It seems a pity that some site could not have been chosen on the high ground north-west of the city in the direction of Her Highness the Begam's new palace at "Ahmedabad" Of the girls' schools at Bhopal, I can say nothing from personal observation, but the interest taken by Her Highness in female education is well-known, and Bhopal is probably better off in this respect than most Native States

16 It is to be regretted that the compiler of this Report has not devoted more space and attention to the subject of Public Works It is, however, understood that Mr H Marsh, C I E , Consulting Engineer for Irrigation, will tour in Bhopal during the coming cold weather, and he will probably be able to offer Her Highness the Begam some advice in the matter of irrigation projects, which, if attended to, may prove of great benefit to the State

17 The roads around Bhopal city are in good condition I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing those in the interior of the State The information regarding Public Works given in Appendices XIX and XIX (a) of the Report is as meagre as that contained in the Report itself (paragraphs 97-99) and very little can be ascertained from it

(b) RAJGARH

Although I have only been for a few months in charge of this Agency, and have as yet been unable to visit Rajgarh, I can confidently assert that the satisfactory condition of affairs mentioned by Captain Luard in his letter No 4560, dated the 3rd October 1905, still continues, for which equal credit is due to His Highness Raja Bane Singh and to his Dewan

2 The affairs of the Rani Saloknji, mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Report, are well known to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General The lady

has now gone back to Rajgarh, but I am informed that she continues to be obstinate, and that it will not improbably be necessary for the Raja to take her estate under management in the near future

3 The good progress that has been made in settlement operations under Mr Hoare's guidance is evident from paragraphs 19-24 of the Report

4 The difficulties in connection with postal service mentioned in paragraph 78 of the Report have been brought by me to the notice both of the Deputy Postmaster-General of the Central Provinces and of the Director-General of Post Offices in India, who is now on tour in these parts and staying at Bhopal. If the whole of the Bhopal Agency could be placed under one postal system instead of being divided between the Central Provinces Administration and that of Rajputana and Central India, this and other complications would be more likely to disappear

5 The financial condition of the Rajgarh State is satisfactory. The figures in Appendix XXII to this Report apply to the recently instituted financial year ending 31st October 1905 and not to the year under report

(c) NARSINGGARH

As regards personal knowledge of the State and people, I fear I am in the same position as was Captain Luard when he forwarded the previous year's report with his letter No 4128, dated the 7th September 1905, but I can fully endorse his remark that as far as can be judged from written reports, etc., and from the absence of complaints, the conduct of the administration by the Superintendent is thoroughly satisfactory. I would in this connection invite attention to the financial statement which forms Appendix XXII to the Superintendent's report, the arrangement of which struck me as so convenient that I have suggested its adoption by all States which submit regular accounts. (The figures in this statement apply to the financial year commencing 1st November 1904 and ending 31st October 1905, and not to the year under report.)

2 The Report, however, reveals one cause for anxiety, namely, the unsettled accounts of village contractors and of cultivators in Khalsa villages, mentioned in paragraph 52. It is very important that these and all other unsettled accounts should be cleared before the State is handed over to His Highness Raja Arjun Singh on the latter attaining his majority. I have accordingly instructed the Superintendent to calculate what extra establishment would be needed in his office for entirely clearing off all arrear accounts within a period of one year from now. It will be necessary within that period to separate recoverable items from those which are irrecoverable, and to fix instalments in the case of the former, while the latter might perhaps be struck off as an act of grace when ruling powers are granted to the young Chief.

(d) KURWAI

Considering the poverty and indebtedness* of the Kurwai State, its administration during the year under report by

* Separately reported

the Kamdar, Munshi Inayet Rasul Khan, has been very satisfactory, and would have been more so were more assistance given to the Kamdar by the Nawab

2 The system of paying patwaries and kanungos partly in cash and partly in land and grain, described in paragraph 14 of the Report, is faulty and it is hoped that the contemplated reform will soon be carried into effect

Land revenue

Irrigation.

3 Paragraph 20 of the Report calls attention to the need of improved irrigation in Kurwai

4 It is to be regretted that the need for strict economy has delayed the appointment of a Police Inspector (*vide* paragraph 23)

Police

5 Paragraph 29 of the Report refers to a difficulty experienced by many small States in this and neighbouring Agencies, *viz*, that of obtaining extradition from the officials of the Gwalior Darbar

Extradition

(f) MAKSUDANGARH

The Report, which is highly satisfactory, shows that the management of the State by the Superintendent, Babu Kedar Nath, continues to be no less successful than heretofore

2 This fortunate State appears in fact to have but one cause of trouble, namely, the oppressive conduct of the Tonk State officials in the neighbouring district of Sironj towards Maksudangarh subjects, who in any way infringe the forest and grazing regulations of the Tonk Darbar

3 Raja Raghunath Singh of Maksudangarh has recently nominated Ratan Singh, son of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Sehrok (Raghogarh) as his successor, and has expressed a wish to formally adopt him, but sanction of the Local Administration to this measure has not yet been obtained

4 The management of the Nasirpur jagir by the Superintendent of Maksudangarh is highly satisfactory. The young jagirdar, Thakur Abhey Singh, continues to make satisfactory progress with his studies at the Daly College, Indore, and appears to be much more happy in his school life than was formerly the case. The Thakurani of Nasirpur has recently put forward on behalf of the young jagirdar, claims to various cesses in the jagir, which it is now unusual for any Darbar to grant, and which will need careful examination by the Superintendent and the Political Agent

(g) BASODA

This Report, which was translated in my office from the Vernacular report submitted by the Nawab of Basoda, is on the whole satisfactory. There is no doubt that the Nawab of Basoda, who is a strong and capable ruler, takes much intelligent interest in improving the condition of his small State. He has lately (since the close of the year under report) employed as Kamdar an English knowing young man of good family from the United Provinces, named Wajid Ali Khan, with a certain amount of legal and official training, and I understand that the new Kamdar gets on well with the Nawab and that the administration of the State and its relations with the neighbouring petty State of Muhammadgarh are improving under his charge. I visited Basoda in December 1906 during my annual tour soon after the new Kamdar had joined and inspected the school, jail, and dispensary, and I was on the whole satisfied with what I saw. The Nawab of Basoda is unfortunately on bad terms with his brother, Mian Yusuf Ali Khan, who was formerly his Kamdar, and also with his eldest son and heir-apparent Mian Ayub Ali Khan. There are probably faults on both sides, but as there is no doubt that the honesty of the *ex*-Kamdar is not above suspicion, while the heir-apparent has treated his father with great want of affection and also with disrespect, I have consistently declined to assist either of them in opposition to the wishes of the Nawab. Both Mian Yusuf Ali Khan and Mian Ayub Ali Khan are restrained at the Nawab's request and by order of the Political Agent at Bhopal from visiting Basoda, and they live either in Sehore or at Bhopal.

2 The relations between Basoda and Muhammadgarh, which were formerly of a very unfriendly nature, have lately been considerably improved, owing to the employment by the Nawab of Basoda of the Kamdar named above and to the introduction from outside of a trained official selected by me as Kamdar of Muhammadgarh. These officials now meet in friendly conversation and discuss interstatal matters, instead of—like their predecessors—misrepresenting matters to their respective Chiefs and inviting the latter to further unfriendly acts.

3 The mining concession provisionally granted by the Nawab to Niaz Muhammad and Company, contractors of Bareilly, United Provinces, mentioned in the final portion of the Report has been suspended by my request until the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and, if necessary, of the Government of India shall have been obtained. It appears that besides being in no way subjects of the Basoda State, Niaz Muhammad and Company are connected with European speculators, and I have therefore informed both the Nawab and the Company of the orders in force regarding such negotiations,

and have requested the latter, if they wish to take up any mining operations in Basoda, to give me full information regarding the same, and to suspend work until the permission of the Government has been obtained. I am unable at present to give any opinion as to the actual value of the iron and copper ores which the hilly portions of Basoda are said to contain.

(h) PATHARI

The financial condition of this State has been such as to render impossible any measures of progress or reform which may entail extra expenditure, such as the provision of a school or dispensary, but I consider that under the circumstances the administration has been very creditably conducted by both of the officials who acted during the year as Superintendent, *ie*, Lala Bajnath Sahai up to 5th March 1906 (when he was transferred to Khilchipur as Dewan) and since then (*ie*, for the last 26 days of the year under report) Pandit Sham Sunder Sharma, B A

2 The Nawab continued to reside outside the State

3 The financial statement which forms Appendix XXII to the Report refers to the period from 1st November 1904 to 31st October 1905, that period being now taken (under orders issued by Major Pritchard, Political Agent in Bhopal, in 1905) as the financial year. The Report itself, however, is for the year ending 31st March 1906. I am not sure that it will not be found advisable to alter the period for which Native States in this Agency prepare their reports, so as to make it correspond with that for which they prepare budget estimates and financial statements.

(i) SUTHALIA

The Report, which is the first annual report submitted by the Thakur of Suthalia in English, is readable and in many respects instructive, but it is written throughout in an inflated and exaggerated style.

2 In paragraph 2 the area of Suthalia is put down as 38 square miles, whereas the generally accepted figure is 20. Judging however from the topographical survey map the area might be as much as 25 square miles.

3 The Thakur Saheb calls himself a Puar Rajput, but would be more accurately described as an Umat Rajput, being descended from the same stock as the Chiefs of Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh. He says that the Umats were originally Puars.

4 In paragraph 4 it is mentioned that the Kamdar, Pandit Nand Lal, is an old man of 65. His position is now, I imagine, purely honorary, and the duties of Kamdar are really carried out by Daulat Ram, son of Nand Lal, who is described in paragraph 19 of the Report as "General Muntazim of all affairs" and in Appendix I as Assistant Kamdar. The signature of Pandit Nand Lal is affixed to the Annual Report, but he probably had little to do with its preparation as he knows no English. The authorship of the Report may, I think, be really ascribed to the Thakur himself.

5 The revenue administration of the Estate, described in Chapter II of the Report, is apparently satisfactory. The Thakur informed me, when I visited Suthalia on the 26th December 1906, that there was no uncultivated land in his Estate capable of cultivation, though there is some land classed as "Dry" which might be classed as "Irrigated" if proper arrangements were made. I have advised the Thakur to consult Mr H Marsh, C I E, when the latter comes to Suthalia early in January, on his way to Sironj. The Thakur has gladly promised to do this.

6 The Thakur has informed me that he has now introduced the rules for regulation of poppy cultivation and manufacture of opium, drawn up by Mr Todhunter, as far as they can be applied to his Estate I have told him that a new and simpler set of rules may perhaps be received in due time from Mr Cox

Paragraph 15, Legislation.

7 The Police administration of the Estate, as described in paragraph 17 of the Report, would appear to be very advanced, but I doubt if it would stand the test of a strict inspection by a trained officer of Police The Inspector, Rao Amar Lall, is a young man on a small pay (the average pay of Suthalia officials is Rs 12 a month with some land) who received a certain amount of training in the Rajgarh or Narsingharh State The new police station is not nearly ready yet and probably will not be so for a long time to come

Paragraph 17, Police

8 The question of the Thakur's criminal powers has lately been before the Agent to the Governor-General and he has now powers as described below —

Paragraph 19, Criminal Justice

Thakur Shambu Singh is authorised personally to dispose of all cases within the limits of the Suthalia Jagir, which are triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a Magistrate of the first or second class and to inflict punishment up to six months' rigorous imprisonment or fine up to Rs 50 In cases in which the Thakur wishes to inflict heavier punishments than those noted above, or in which the offence though not of a serious nature or sufficiently serious for commitment to the Sessions Court, is not triable by a Magistrate of the second class, the Thakur is to enquire into the case himself and to submit the file to the Political Agent for orders, before his finding is published or sentence passed

All heinous offences are to be reported to the Political Agent at once as has been the practice hitherto The Political Agent has full discretion to withdraw these powers at any time should it appear hereafter desirable to do so

9 The Thakur's description of his own court as "Mahakmakhas" (the term used in Mewar and other large and powerful Rajput States) is typical of the tone adopted throughout his report * The "City Magistrate" is an official on Rs 12 per mensem (also holding some land from the Estate) who has no powers, but merely prepares files on which orders are passed by the Thakur himself

10 The Thakur informed me, during my recent visit to Suthalia, that the Civil Court work has now been separated from that of the Criminal Court, and has been entrusted to Rao Umrao Singh, Naib Tehsildar, who is also styled "Munsarim Adalat Diwan" For his combined duties he receives Rs 12 per mensem and holds some land He, like the City Magistrate, merely prepares files for the orders of the Thakur, who it will be noted takes pleasure in hearing appeals against himself

Paragraph 21, Civil Justice.

11 The jail which the Thakur intends to construct, may, I was informed, be commenced within the next two years There were no prisoners in the "well ventilated masonry room" when I visited the Estate

Paragraph 23, Prisons.

12 As mentioned in this paragraph and also in paragraph 33, the Thakur keeps a cloth-shop, which is said to bring in a profit of Rs 1,000 a year "Shop" and not "factory" (as stated in paragraph 33) is the correct term, as the cloth sold is all imported and not locally made The statement in this Report that Maksudangarh is dependent for exports on Suthalia, is at variance with the information given to me by the Superintendent of Maksudangarh, who claims by the institution of fairs and other means, to have made his own town into a thriving and independent centre of trade

Paragraph 28, Trade and Manufacture

13 As stated in the Report the Public Works of Suthalia have up to the present time consisted entirely of additions to the Thakur's Garhi, to which additions he gives the high-sounding title of "Shumbhu Newas" The Thakur

Paragraph 29, Public Works

intends within the next few years to build a police station (already commenced), jail, hospital, school and guest house, but judging from former progress it will be many years before these projects are carried out

14 The "English hospital on the allopathic system" which the Thakur
Paragraph 34, Medical proposes to open at some future date,
will (so he has informed me) be entirely
under his own control, only advice and aid in purchasing medicines being given
by the Agency Surgeon, Bhopal The Thakur does not wish to subscribe to the
Bhopal Dispensary Fund

15 The Thakur hopes to build a school house within the next two years.
Paragraph 35, Education. Meanwhile the boys are taught in a temple.
The Thakur takes interest in education,
himself teaching some boys English, and giving prizes to successful boys in each
class

16 The Thakur has informed me that his subscription to the *Amrita Bazar*
Paragraph 36, Newspapers *Patrika* and *Bangabasi* has now been
discontinued, and other papers (includ-
ing the *Times of India*) are taken in their stead

Paragraph 38, Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha 17 The Thakur would, I believe, be glad
to join in Bhopal Agency Sabha, if this
can, in time to come, be formed

18 On the whole the Thakur of Suthala deserves great credit for his efforts
at good administration His ideas in this respect are considerably in advance of
those prevailing in most Estates of a similar size

(5) REVIEWS BY MAJOR F G BEVILLE, POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAWAR, ON
THE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE STATES IN THE BHOPAWAR
AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1905 06

(a) DHAR

During the past year the Darbar, whilst closely examining the organization
of the various departments in the State, gave special attention to details pertain-
ing to the condition of the cultivator, and from whom practically the whole income
of the State is derived

The neglect to closely watch the progress of events, had at the commence-
ment of the year, brought about a condition of affairs which unless immediate
action was taken would have resulted in loss to the State

The State is about equally divided by the ghauts, half its revenue being
derived from the Malwa portion, and half from Nimar

The soil in Malwa is far richer than that below the ghauts, and a very notice-
able difference is to be found between the cultivators of Malwa and those below
ghauts, though often of the same caste Due doubtless to its richer soil and
greater productiveness, the inhabitant of Malwa is, as compared with his brothers
in Nimar, of a slothful disposition In touring in the two areas this is immediately
noticeable The cattle which in Nimar go out to graze at daylight, are still in
their pens at 8 A M in Malwa The cultivator of Nimar is in his field at daybreak,
whereas in Malwa work does not commence for several hours after sunrise
No doubt the ease with which crops could be raised in Malwa, when the rains
were regular, and the well levels had not sunk, accounts to a great extent for
this A series of bad years and with unfavourable rainfall has not yet aroused
in the Malwa cultivator the idea that with a change in conditions greater energy
is necessary

As a consequence large areas have gone out of cultivation and portions have
been overrun with Kans grass The neglect of the Darbar to maintain in good
order the wells which had gone out of repair, and were useless, though full irriga-
tion rates were still levied, tended still further to bring about a condition of affairs
which was most unsatisfactory As a consequence numbers of cultivators had
left their holdings and emigrated to adjoining States where the terms granted
were considerably more lenient than those prevailing in Dhar

The consequent shrinkage in revenue derived from Malwa and which had
to be met, was maintained up to the previous figures, by enhancing the demand

in Nimar, and which appeared to be too heavily taxed. As an initial step towards improving the condition of affairs, the Darbar arranged to decentralize the work, and to organize the major departments as separate departments of the State with responsible officials in charge. The Assistant Superintendent who possessed a good knowledge of land revenue, and who had previously no defined duties, was placed in charge of the Land Revenue Department. Immediate steps were then taken to examine the incidence of the land demand, as to also gauge the outturn. Figures were also prepared to show the amount of irrigation dues paid upon wells which were not in use.

As a result of the enquiry, a portion of the current demand was forthwith remitted, the collections carefully supervised and suspensions, where necessary, granted. A sum of Rs 40,000 was allotted for the repair of the wells which had gone out of use, and it was arranged that additional funds sufficient to complete the work, should be provided in the year following.

Arrangements were also made for the reclamation of the Kans land, by the grant of very easy terms. The condition of the cultivators throughout the State was found to be most unsatisfactory, and the main reason for this was ascertained to be due to the system of revenue collections made in advance, and to the Latha and Sayer taxes, the result being that the cultivator was entirely in the hands of the village money-lender, who financed him, and paid his demand due to the State, in return having a lien upon the crop.

To rectify these evils, the Latha and Customs taxes were abolished at a cost to the State of about Rs 80,000, and it was arranged to alter the date for the payment of the land tax, so as to enable the cultivator to first harvest his crop before the demand became due. Arrangements were also made by the State for the grant of liberal advances for seed grain and bullocks, etc. at reasonable interest. The liberal policy pursued by the State is already showing results. Numbers of cultivators who had left the State, returned to their holdings, and that the State is now competing on favourable terms with its neighbours is evidenced by the fact that a small but regular stream of immigrants are now entering the State.

The system of self-contained village communities had been much neglected. To rectify this, the State is taking measures to reinstate the *patel* in the position he is expected to hold, and whose duties and rights had been usurped by State employes. The Darbar has further under consideration proposals for the constitution of the village elders into local panchayats for the settlement of disputes; and which are now referred to the Darbar Courts.

The expenditure and loss of revenue which it was found necessary to incur in order to place affairs upon a satisfactory basis made it requisite to closely examine the expenditure and establishments in the other departments of the State, and as a result considerable reductions were effected and this without detriment to the conduct of the work.

One of the most satisfactory result was that regarding the settlement, by mutual agreement, of the cases in connection with the hereditary office holders under the Revenue Department. Each case was treated on its merits, and separate agreements and conditions were made with each individual. The result works out on an average to a saving of about 50 per cent of the expenditure previously incurred. The Darbar must not neglect however to carry out the various conditions made, and the acceptance of which were the basis of the settlement arrived at. There still remains for settlement several matters, which it will be necessary to investigate, if the cultivator is to be helped to the fullest extent. Among these may be mentioned the question of the "weighing tax" and also the petty but harrassing taxes which are still maintained.

The condition of the State Judiciary has been most unsatisfactory. There was a multiplication of superior Courts, and the number of appeals admissible appear to have been unlimited. A number of reforms were effected during the year, and such as were not completed at the close of the year will be settled during the current year.

The very carefully written report of the Superintendent gives full details of the various measures taken to improve the administration, as also of the general conduct of the work of administration, and it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate what has already been written.

The State is now clear of debt, but it will be necessary to exercise strict economy in all the departments of the State, if the pressing needs which still remain are to be provided for. Further the balances in the treasury, though they are adequate for current working, are insufficient to meet any sudden call, such as a failure or partial failure of the harvest, and which in view of the experience of the past cycle, it seems necessary should be adequately provided for, not only in actual cash, but also by the provision of a sufficiency of protective works, and for which large sums will be necessary.

(b) JHABUA.

Considering its condition of impoverished finances, the State is to be congratulated upon the increase effected in its income, and to which most heads of receipts contributed. The most satisfactory feature of the account is that in reference to the large increase in royalty derived from the working of the manganese mines. It is anticipated that if the production continues to increase, the State will be enabled to defray the interest charges due on the Government loan from this source of income.

2 The State has been fortunate in that it has derived so much assistance through the Delhi Darbar concession, but with effect from 1906, the State becomes liable to defray the charges on account of interest on the outstanding loans, and this will naturally reduce the amount it will be able to repay annually towards the capital account.

3 The fact that all available funds beyond those actually necessary for the conduct of the administration upon the most economical lines must be set aside for the purposes of repayment of the loans with interest, renders it a matter of impossibility to effect improvements to the land which, whilst adding to the income of the State, would also tend to mitigate the evils attendant upon a series of unfavourable seasons or famine.

4 The State must accordingly content itself with carrying on the administration as best it may for a period of some 30—35 years, and trust no untoward incident will in the meantime occur which may render further borrowing necessary.

5 The necessity for strict economy in every department renders it impossible for the State to have an expert examination made with a view to ascertain whether other mineral deposits are available in a paying quantity as would render its commercial exploitation a means to enhance its revenues. Beyond a partially made road to the nearest railway station and a fair weather road to Ranapur, roads are non-existent, except cart tracks from village to village, and were funds available, many useful works of this nature could be undertaken, and so open up the country.

6 Improved methods of cultivation are a difficulty, in that the main body of cultivators are Bhils and Bhilalas, whose usual custom it is to cultivate for one harvest only, though the areas situated in the valleys which intersect the State are well suited for a spring sowing. It is satisfactory to note that in this as in the other States in the Agency, cotton cultivation is increasing, and given a few good seasons, there is little doubt but that the Bhil and Bhilala will quickly appreciate the advantages of cultivating cotton. With a population some 33 per cent below the previous decennial period, it is obvious for the reasons given in last year's report, that the extension of cultivation must be a matter of time, and that money alone will not achieve the object, though funds can be usefully applied in the construction of roads and wells. Tanks and other large irrigation works do not appear to be at present suited to the class forming the majority of cultivators.

7 The system of public protection does not appear to be satisfactory. Each Jagirdar maintains his own police force with which the State has no concern, the State police is also in a condition which can be materially improved upon. The Darbar has under consideration a scheme for re-organisation of the police in the State as a whole, but the condition upon which the Jagirdars hold their Estates renders the initiation of the scheme a matter of difficulty, though it is possible the difficulties may be overcome.

8 As a result of references made on the subject, arrangements have been made for the application of the local Central India Rules of interstate extradition to the Rajputana States bordering on Jhabua

9 The result has not yet had time to show itself, but no doubt when the States which have recently accepted the rules, become better acquainted with their working, the effects will be more marked, and it is hoped an efficient check will be placed upon the large amount of crime which has occurred on each side of the border, and which it was found difficult to cope with owing to the difficulties in the way of extradition

(c) BARWANI

During the past year the Rana continued his studies at the Mayo College, and his conduct has been reported as most satisfactory by the Principal. During the summer vacations he received as guests at Barwani, the Raja of Narsingharh and his brother, and the Rana also visited Dhar on two occasions as the guest of the Raja

2 During the year efforts were made to adjust the percentages of various castes employed in the State with a view to removing the undue preponderance of one caste, and to thus also encourage those of other castes to look upon State service as equally open to them

3 Here, as in Dhar, the subject of a self-contained village community has been neglected, and the duties of the village elders have been absorbed by State employes. The whole question is under consideration, but as a first step, the duties of the patwari have been more clearly defined and, as a step towards the Revenue Settlement, the circles of the patwaris have been re-adjusted though the details had not been completed at the close of the year

4 The somewhat crude system of so-called agricultural banks and which was started some years ago has been examined, and details for placing these institutions upon a better basis are under consideration

5 The orders which are laid down for guidance by Government when the State came under supervision have not been fully observed especially in respect to the re-population of the Jalgaon pargana, where a system of large holdings to non-cultivating classes, not resident in the State, had been permitted. So far as was possible this ill-advised action has been rectified, and it is hoped that the officials responsible for the conduct of the administration and who hold their appointment at the pleasure of Government, will in future strictly conform to the rules which have been framed for their guidance under the authority of Government. There has been an unfortunate tendency on the part of local officials to lose sight of the necessity for economical working and also to obtain the best return for money expended. Money has in many instances been squandered upon useless and unproductive work; this if applied to good purpose the State, which is still backward, would have greatly benefitted. It has accordingly been found necessary to restrict the authority of the Superintendent and to in future require the assent of the Political Agent before money is spent except upon objects for which sanction has been accorded in the budget. Even so, much must depend upon the manner in which the officials interpret the orders. It is to be hoped, however, now that an example has been made in one or two of the most glaring instances, that all concerned will understand that the trust which is reposed in them is one that cannot be lightly neglected.

6 I agree with the Superintendent that in a large portion of the cultivated area, the demand is not a heavy one, and that it will admit of some enhancement when the Revenue Settlement takes place. So far as is possible the way is being prepared for a settlement by the abolition of a number of petty taxes as also that of the Customs. The object in view being to retain as few cesses and demands on the cultivators as possible, outside the actual land tax and cesses for local purposes, and which are calculated at a percentage upon the land tax. It was found that in order to increase cultivation the State has been encouraging the immigration of a very indifferent class, such as Bhils, from the Indore State and low class cultivators who had left British territory, owing to their inability to pay the Government demand.

Such classes cannot be considered to permanently benefit the State, particularly the latter class who were in the habit of obtaining land at special low rates, with advances for purchase of bullocks, seed, etc., and who only stayed in the State until the demand for payment became troublesome, when they removed themselves. In order to cope with this difficulty arrangements have been made that land should not be given to such classes unless they were able to show, to the satisfaction of the Darbar, that they were possessed of sufficient means to construct for themselves a proper dwelling house, and to also provide themselves with implements, etc., for husbandry. As regards the Bhils, it was considered that the State has sufficient to do to arrange for its own very large proportion of Bhils, who are indifferent cultivators, and that therefore it was of greater permanent benefit to retain under forests, valuable culturable land, and which would in the course of time be a valuable asset when an increasing population required an extension of culturable area. As it is, there are large areas of good land lying fallow which have recently been deforested, and which after a short period has been thrown out of cultivation. Until all this area has been fully occupied, it appears unnecessary to exclude from the forests, further areas of valuable land, and which if maintained under forests will continue to give a return in income to the State.

7 Owing to the incompetency of the Public Works staff, but little progress was made during the year in the extension and improvement of communications. A larger amount has been provided during the current year, and it is to be hoped that some real progress will be made in connection with this important matter.

8 In order to admit of the State obtaining the full benefits of the Delhi Darbar concession, the debt due to Government amounting to Rs 90,000 was liquidated during the year. In order to find the necessary funds, the Famine and Ruling Family Funds were temporarily diverted, and the contributions fixed for the year appropriated towards the repayment of the Government debt. The funds will not suffer as larger contributions can now be made and so admit of the full amount being credited to each fund yearly.

9 The Rani Rupkuwarba, who has been residing out of the State for some time past, returned to Barwani during the year under report, and she has again made the State her home.

10 Kuwar Dashrath Singh, half brother of the Rana, continued his studies at the Mayo College.

(d) ALI RAJPUR

The chief alteration that took place in the administration of the State during the year was the separation of the offices of the Rana and the Dewan. Previously the administration was conducted under dual control, and the chief court in the State was presided over by both the Chief and his Dewan. Under the instructions of the Central India Agency the two offices were separated, and the judicial powers of the Courts of the Dewan and of the Rana were more clearly defined.

The alteration thus effected gives the higher court appellate powers over the court of the Dewan, and this will, it is anticipated, render the work of administration easier and more effective.

2 Owing to a misconception on the part of the subordinate staff, the marriage cess, which it is customary to levy in the State, was collected with undue severity, and though efforts were made by the Rana to rectify the evil results which accrued, the harm had already been effected. With a population consisting almost entirely of Bhils, the greatest care must be exercised, as this class do not as a rule complain against any hardship or severity which they receive at the hands of the administration. If a Bhil finds he is being unjustly treated he removes himself and his family to another part of the country or to some other State. With a population very considerably reduced during the last famine, it behoves all States in which the population is comprised of Bhils, to deal with the utmost consideration with the people, as otherwise the State must suffer eventually by a contraction of its revenues.

3 The amount of crime amongst the Bhils is still considerable. The chief class of serious offences is that of man slaughter. The policy pursued of permitting cases of this nature to be tried by caste rules, in cases in which death results

from an unpremeditated and drunken brawl, is one that is well understood and accepted by the people, and it seems most desirable that such cases should not be treated as of such a heinous nature as is done amongst more civilised classes. The remedy is difficult to find, and which time alone can bring about.

4 Various measures have been tried with a view to educate the Bhils, but mostly without success. The initiation of systematic control over the forests has however resulted in much good, and given a forest staff who understand the Bhil nature and so can induce him to overcome his shyness of strangers, who have sympathy with him, there is no doubt but that the department will act as a civilising agent. The Forest Department will also serve as a valuable means for dealing with the Bhils in the event of a recurrence of famine.

5 In this State, as in the adjoining States of Jobat and Jhabua, the indebtedness due to famine prevents the application of sufficient and adequate funds for permanent improvements and for safeguarding the State from the effects of drought.

6 A Government survey for a railway from Bodeli to Barwaha is in progress, and the alignment will pass through the centre of the State. Should Government decide upon the construction of this line, the State will greatly benefit in every way.

(e) JOBAT

The administration of this small State continued to show satisfactory progress during the past year.

2 The smallness of the area combined with the condition of impoverished finances, necessitated the control over all departments of administration excluding Forests and Public Works being centred in the person of the Superintendent, and it is due to his careful supervision of the various departments that the general condition continued to show a satisfactory improvement. The State being populated almost entirely by Bhils whose primitive customs and habits do not rise beyond the necessary provision for subsistence, and which can be attained without difficulty by a very primitive system of cultivation for the autumn crop, it will be a matter of time before this class can be induced to see the advantages which will accrue by the sowing of two crops in the year, in lieu of the single one which is customary.

With members of a race so suspicious of innovations, who are ready to find a new home as soon as they think that the authorities are acting in a manner they consider to be detrimental to their habits and customs, the inauguration of improved methods of cultivation must be undertaken with great care, and the fact, that a hitherto unknown system of irrigation by the Persian wheel and which parts of the country are suitable for has been taken up by Bhils, shows that given the tact necessary for dealing with the class, there are hopes that in the future the Bhil may become a fairly prosperous class of cultivator.

3 The State whilst making endeavours to improve the system of cultivation has wisely decided to maintain the primitive system which has been observed in dealing with this class. It is for this reason that each cultivator is expected to make over for safe-keeping a proportion of the outturn of the harvest, and which is available for his use, when required, either for the purposes of food or seed grain. Combined with this system, the State has decided to provide annually such sums as are possible for the purposes of advances for taccavi and general improvements to the land.

4 The population of Jobat is still about one-third below that of the previous decennial period and unless immigration is encouraged it must be a matter of time before there can be any great demand for culturable land. With an administration conducted on proper principles, and with due regard to the susceptibilities of the population it will be only a matter of time before the full potential productiveness of the area comprised in the State causes a large increase in the population, and which will give a corresponding enhancement in the revenues of the State.

5 The indebtedness of the State to Government and to the Gwalior State was reduced by Rs 15,500, special efforts being made to repay as large a sum

as possible towards the capital debt during the currency of the period of the concession granted at the Delhi Darbar. The State now owes Rs 81,500, and given favourable seasons, combined with strict economy, the debt will be extinguished in about eight years.

6 With a view to an improved system of Excise, the hereditary rights held by certain Jagirdars and others in the State were compounded by mutual agreement, whereby in return for a fixed annual payment, the State acquired control of the Excise in those areas previously excluded from State management. The State is thus in a position to introduce an improved system, but this will not be feasible until the States adjoining have also decided to observe a better system of Excise control.

7 Though the State was able, in accordance with arrangements made with the local inhabitants, to take immediate steps to check the spread of forest fires, its efforts were greatly hampered owing to the want of fire lines to separate the State forest areas from the forests of adjoining territory. With a view to a rectification of this defect, arrangements are in progress for the fixation of the boundaries of the State, which when completed, will admit of effective measures for the prevention of the extension of fires which have occurred in adjoining territory, and from which the Jobat State has been a considerable sufferer.

(f) MINOR STATES AND ESTATES

The arrangement whereby the office of the Superintendent, Minor Estates, forms an integral portion of the Political Agent's office has tended to increased efficiency, both as regards a closer supervision by the Political Agent over the management of Estates under supervision, as also in respect to the celerity with which references can be disposed of.

At the close of the year 11 States remained under management, the three estates of Mathwar, Kathiwar and Ratanmal which had previously been supervised by the Dewan of Ali Rajpur, being transferred to the charge of the Superintendent, Minor Estates. This alteration has admitted of more careful supervision over the management, and the Estates will undoubtedly benefit by the arrangement besides tending to economy.

With the exception of the Jagirdars of Multhan, Kathiwar and Ratanmal, who are studying at the Daly College, no proper arrangements had been made for the education of the minor Estates holders.

Advantage was taken of the Thakur's boarding house opened at Dhar, to arrange, with the permission of the Darbar, to educate such of the minor Thakurs and Bhumias as would, it was anticipated, derive benefit from such arrangement. The Bhumias of Chhota Barkhera and Bharudpura and the brother of the Bhumia of Nimkhera were accordingly sent to Dhar to attend the State High School.

The Bhumia of Nimkhera was unable on medical grounds to attend the school, but arrangements were made to give him private tuition at Dhar.

Nimkhera in particular, and most of the Bhumat Estates, have a number of differences in connection with villages held by them on various tenures from the larger States, and in order to arrange for a basis of settlement, a surveyor was engaged, who is surveying and examining a number of village boundaries, etc. When the work is complete efforts will be made to arrange outstanding differences.

Efforts during the past year have been chiefly centred upon an examination of all outstanding accounts and the remission of irrecoverable arrears, and fixation of instalments for the recovery of such outstandings as are considered recoverable. The condition of the cultivator has also received attention and efforts are being made to render to this class such assistance as is possible. Owing to the indebtedness of the majority of the estates, and the inadequate working balances available, the amount of help given has not been such as the necessity of the case calls for, but a start has been made, and as the finances improve, a larger measure of assistance in the shape of construction of wells for irrigation and the grant of taccavi for seed grain and bullocks will be arranged for.

It is satisfactory to note that in the case of Dotria the balance of debt was cleared, and the Estate is now free of debt

So far as funds admitted, schools were maintained in the Estates, and every endeavour will be made, when the finances admit of this, to open schools where such are necessary

With the demands upon the Political Agent, it was not possible to personally visit and inspect all the Estates during the year, but such as were not visited in the past year, will be included in the programme for the ensuing year

The condition of Mathwar is one which requires careful consideration. The income of the Estate is at present derived almost entirely from forest produce, and the manner in which the forests were worked before they were placed under expert charge, has necessitated measures which, though they will be of ultimate benefit to the Estate, will cause a contraction of revenue for some years to come. The financial condition of the Estate makes it a matter of difficulty to extend the area under cultivation, though the future is more hopeful, now that the Rana is himself managing his Estate under general supervision

In Kathiwarra arrangements are under consideration by the Chief Forest Officer to realize upon a very valuable block of timber, and which if successful will admit of the extinction of the debts of the Estate

The unhealthiness of Kathiwarra and Ratanmal has necessitated the consideration of the appointment of a travelling compounder who will be furnished with a quantity of simple medicines. With the approval of the Agency Surgeon, it is proposed to combine medical aid with vaccination in the person of the compounder, and the expenditure will be divided between the two Estates

With a view to greater efficiency arrangements are in progress with a view to linking up these Estates with the British postal system

(6) REVIEWS BY MR W E JARDINE, ICS, POLITICAL AGENT IN BUNDEL KHAND, ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE STATES IN THE BUNDELKHAND AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1905 06

(a) DATIA

The Report is the first of its kind and the Darbar is to be congratulated on the production. It is especially gratifying to find that the unsatisfactory state of the finances has not been concealed. His Highness the Maharaja has, I hear, realized that the situation demands immediate attention and it is to be hoped that if only the seasons continue favourable solvent conditions will shortly be regained

2 The year was remarkable for severe scarcity amounting, in three-fourths of the State, to severe famine. It is greatly to His Highness's credit that in December last he remitted all arrears of land revenue and taccavi up to the end of Samvat 1961, *i e*, to the end of June 1905, amounting in all to Rs 9,50,000 even if much of this was really irrecoverable, the ryots will be relieved of the depressing consequence of ever-impending debt and the accounts cleared of unprofitable items. He also made large suspensions and remissions of the current revenue demand. The widespread failure of the crops left him no other alternative

3 That the famine was severe may be gathered from the figures in the annexed table furnished by the Darbar. Though all was not as it should be in a well administered state, more probably was done to relieve distress on this occasion than had ever been done before, and should famine recur in the next few years the experience now gained should enable the Maharaja to prepare for a famine campaign on more modern lines

4 The State can ill afford to lose cultivators or to let land go out of cultivation. It is axiomatic that a generous famine policy justifies itself after a year or two by an appreciable increase in the land revenue. If Mr Marsh succeeds in making a canal from the Sindh river with adequate storage, the Datia State

should be fully protected against famine, while the conversion of single into double crop lands should still further promote the State's prosperity in the meantime the Darbar not unnaturally hesitates to embark on large schemes for tanks or bandhīyas

5 In roads the State is still deficient they are urgently required, if only for administrative purposes, *e g*, roads from Kunch to Nadigaon and Datia to Seondha These main arteries of communication were commenced by His Highness in the famine and it remains for His Highness to complete them. For the road from Datia to Seondha it may perhaps be most economical to adopt the line of the Sindh canal

6 On the whole the year cannot be described as a year of progress under famine conditions that could hardly be expected His Highness is however anxious that his State should come up to standard and so long as he continues to take a personal interest in public affairs there is reason to hope for sound developments

7 Of the Raja Bahadur Govind Singh it is too early to predict great things but he too is taking an intelligent interest in the administration

(b) SAMTHAR

This Report is the first of its kind and is therefore necessarily imperfect, the Darbar will not however be slow to recognize the advantages of a compendious record of each year's facts and statistics

2 The principal feature of the year under report was the famine described in Chapter VI His Highness the Maharaja took a keen personal interest in the administration of relief and his exemplary energy and liberality were rewarded, in the Gazette of the 1st January 1907, by a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class Over 8,21,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 81,000 remissions and suspensions of State demands amounted to Rs 1,38,342 and taccavi was granted to the extent of Rs 1,16,486, or a total of Rs 3,35,828 Of this Rs 1,56,486 is nominally recoverable The fact that the Hon'ble Major Daly, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, inspected the famine works at Samthar on the 10th April 1906, has curiously been omitted.

3 The administration generally gives no cause for complaint either within or without the State, the British Indian Police, naturally enough, suspect most crime near the frontier, of originating on the Samthar side of the border line, but *primâ facie* evidence was forthcoming against only three persons, which shows that in spite of scarcity and famine, crime is not prevalent to any serious extent For this the Wazir-ud-daula and His Highness's brother-in-law both deserve some credit, as well as His Highness himself The continuation of the Moth-Samthar road to Daboh and Alampur and thence to Seondha or some other place in the Datia State is a project that might lead to practical results

4 Education and public health both deserve more attention, and I have no doubt that the Maharaja will devote time and money to them if the seasons continue propitious for a year or two The population is less than 190 to the square mile and susceptible of increase to at least the figure of 1891 The question whether the State should make more use of the Betwa Canal water is probably one of sub-soils, the Darbar state that irrigation leads to waterlogging, they have been advised to have the sub-soils examined and the question settled More than half the State is still uncultivated The importance of protecting their slender stock of timber and firewood or the possibility of increasing it has also been suggested to them

5 In conclusion I may mention that a son and heir apparent was born to the Maharaja on the 17th September 1906, soon after the close of the year under report This and, more especially, the consciousness of good famine work have had an excellent effect on His Highness which is a matter for sincere congratulation

(c) PANNA

The Report is the second of the series for information of a more permanent nature such as the history of the State, the pedigree of its Chiefs, its physical features, geographical formations, fauna, and such like, a reference may be made to the report for 1904-05, which also contains a map

These two years have been years of hard work and much progress, and Rao Bahadur Balabhai Mancha Ram is to be congratulated on the smoothness with which business of all kinds has been transacted. The other members of the Council have also contributed to these results, thus rendering valuable services to the State. Nor have minor officials, from the patwari upwards, been slow to be infected with the spirit of reform.

3 The principal facts of the administration during both these years may be reviewed together

In 1904-05 they were—

- (a) Mr J. E. Goudge's appointment as Settlement Officer,
- (b) Mr R. M. Williamson's deputation to inspect the forests of the State and draw up a working scheme,
- (c) Mr Todhunter's Commission to examine the excise arrangements and submit proposals for their future development,
- (d) the training of patwaris and kanungos to survey and correct maps, in spite of a threatened strike,
- (e) the enumeration of the live-stock,
- (f) the distribution of selected bulls of the local breed with a view to improving it,
- (g) the remission of arrears due from *Samvat* 1927—1954 (A. D. 1861—1898) amounting to Rs 4,73,940, mostly irrecoverable,
- (h) the establishment of a neutral zone of 2 miles for excise purposes between Panna and the British district of Damoh,
- (i) the prohibition of cultivation of opium and ganja,
- (j) the re-arrangement of the old records,
- (k) the re-organisation of the Forest Department, including the publication of a Forest Law applicable to all forest areas including leased forests and forests in jagir villages, the imposition of grazing fees on cattle, the abolition of the *Biyari* and *Jari* taxes on *ghr* and effective fire protection over 72,000 acres,
- (l) the addition of a female ward to the hospital,
- (m) the increase in the number of schools from 37 to 53,
- (n) the institution of a boardinghouse for the sons of Thakurs and Jagirdars attending the Panna High School, which now contains about 60 boarders,
- (o) the purchase of a steam roller,
- (p) the improved management of cattle pounds,
- (q) the lease of yellow ochre mines in the Birsinghpur pargana to Olpherts Metallic Paint Company

In 1905-06 they were—

- (1) the scarcity and famine which prevailed from January to September 1906, and the preparation of a regular famine relief programme,
- (2) the deputation of Quazi Khahl-ud-din Ahmed as Revenue Officer,
- (3) the deputation of Mr J. M. Blanchfield to be Forest Officer,
- (4) the completion of the land revenue survey by Mr G. B. Scott, for Rs 1,55,729 including the traverse, the cadastral work and the record writing, or Rs 50,000 less than the original estimate. The average cost per square mile was only Rs 61-2-8,
- (5) the announcement of the new settlement in parts of two parganas and the submission of assessment reports for several others,

- (6) the establishment of a bonded warehouse at Panna for opium and hemp drugs,
- (7) the lease of the excise in certain outlying Panna villages to the Central Provinces Administration,
- (8) the expenditure of Rs 32,820 in furtherance of irrigation,
- (9) the reduction of the Estates under the Court of Wards from 141 to 90½,
- (10) the effective fire protection of a further 52,000 acres of forest, the issue of rules for the preservation of game, lac cultivation, and avenue planting,
- (11) the opening of a dispensary at Brisnighpur,
- (12) a great increase in the number of persons successfully vaccinated,
- (13) sanitary improvements in the Panna town,
- (14) a substantial increase in the average daily attendance in the State schools from 1,425 to 1,690,
- (15) the appointment of Sardar Gurmukh Singh as State Engineer and the preparation of a large number of plans and estimates for roads and tanks,
- (16) the establishment of a printing press and the introduction of printed forms, etc.,
- (17) the contribution of Rs 15,000 to the Daly College and Rs 2,000 to the Kangra Valley Earthquake Fund,
- (18) the completion of the Ken Canal and the settlement of compensation for the land taken up by it

4 Of the work done by Messrs Scott and Goudge I cannot speak too highly. They are both British officers of tact and experience, and the State will realize its obligations to them more and more as time goes on. The survey and settlement will not only result in a substantial and immediate increase in the land revenue more than commensurate with their cost but, by removing anomalies, reducing inequalities, consolidating minor imposts of a vexatious character, fixing the demand for a term of years and affording greater security of occupancy, they pave the way for a gradual increase of cultivation, the construction of wells, bands, and bandhuyas at private expense, immigration and a steady increase in the revenue from all sources to correspond. This process is already apparent round Panna itself, and in the isolated and hitherto rack-rented, discouraged and neglected pargana of Buxwaho, where thousands of acres are being reclaimed and brought back under the plough in confident anticipation of equitable assessments. The Darbar has, moreover, arranged to devote considerable sums in that pargana to making drinking water wells and tanks for the use of cattle, and to improving the means of access both to Panna and to the railway. Care will be taken that no undue portion of the unearned increment falls to the grantees of alienated villages who have contributed nothing to these improved conditions. The larger the population in a precarious tract like Bundelkhand, the graver the consequences of drought and famine and the heavier the cost of relieving distress. It is essential therefore that protection should keep pace with population, the State regarding the expenditure involved in furthering irrigation, by *taccari* or otherwise, in the light of insurance against embarrassment and loss.

5 This being the case it is especially satisfactory to note that the famine relief programme includes no less than 1,642 irrigation works and Mr Marsh will no doubt be able to suggest some more. Famine may not come again for many years on the other hand, it may come soon and the sooner the Darbar proceeds with its more important projects the better. During the recent period of scarcity 27 tanks were repaired and eight new bands constructed, besides 12,000,000 cubic feet of field bandhuyas made with *taccari* by private enterprise, but this is only an infinitesimal fraction of the work to be done, and unfortunately in years of plenty labour is hardly to be had in Bundelkhand at any price.

The famine programme also includes a large number of road schemes, *viz*,—

- (1) Panna-Amanganj,
- (2) Amanganj-Simaria,

- (3) Simaria-Gasiabad on the British road from Gasiabad to Damoh on the railway,
- (4) Simaria-Mahodra,
- (5) Mahodra-Powai,
- (6) Powai-Shahnagar,
- (7) Marla-Baniarpur
- (8) Singhpur-Dharampur,
- (9) Dharampur-Kalingar to meet the British Nagod-Kalingar-Banda Road,
- (10) Jaitwara Railway Station-Birsinghpur,
- (11) Buxwaho-Hirapur to join the Nowgong-Saugor Road,
- (12) Buxwaho-Battiagarh to join the Battiagarh-Hatta-Damoh Road

These arteries of communication are of primary importance to the State. they are essential to the production and distribution of wealth, to the maintenance of Mr Goudge's settlement, to inspection and check and to administration generally, to that extent roads will take precedence. Indeed most of these 12 projects are already being put in hand as fair weather roads with proper gradients throughout, and with the concurrence and co operation of the authorities of the adjoining British districts of Saugor, Damoh, and Banda, these roads will be metalled as soon as circumstances permit and usage justifies it. Hitherto the transport of grain and merchandize has been carried on by vagrant Banjaras and their pack buffaloes and bullocks, but already in the wealthier parts, bullock carts are being made in considerable numbers. The railway is within 50 miles of almost any point in the State, or indeed in the whole of Bundelkhand, and all that is needed is an effective network of feeder roads. In Sardar Gurmukh Singh the State has an exceedingly capable, experienced and energetic Engineer.

6 To Mr Williamson belongs the honour of co-ordinating forestry in Panna, Bijawar, and Chhatarpur on a sound and practical basis. To Mr Blanchfield has fallen the even harder task of carrying Mr Williamson's ideas and recommendations into effect. The Report shows that, besides the main features of the year's administration already enumerated, he has succeeded in raising the gross forest revenue from Rs 33,000 to Rs 47,000, and the net profits from Rs 19,000 to Rs 25,000. At this stage discretion is necessary to accustom the people to a change of system, and I am glad to say that Mr Blanchfield's proceedings have been marked by sympathy as well as energy. the result is that petitions and prosecutions have both been rare. The exemption of agricultural cattle from grazing fees satisfies the *bonâ fide* cultivator while the abolition of the vexatious dues on *ghr* more than compensate the professional graziers who keep cattle merely for their produce, the grazing fees on the other hand are expected to bring into the State treasury much more than those dues ever did, thus exemplifying the important difference between good and bad forms of taxation. Again if the cultivation of lac proves a success the ryots will have no cause for complaint, for Mr Blanchfield's scheme provides that all lac shall be sold to the State at a fixed price to cover the expenses of cultivation, but that the cultivator shall receive a substantial share of the eventual net profits, in this way the ryots should be able to supplement their ordinary incomes, for the trees on which lac is propagated are very plentiful. Regarding the storage of grass the Report is silent, but the experiences of a year of fodder famine have not been lost and Mr Blanchfield is engaged on evolving schemes for cutting, pressing and storing the splendid grass crops of the Panna jungles in the south within easy reach of railways. The importance of securing a perennial supply of water in the grazing grounds is also receiving attention from him and from the State Engineer. With the demarcation of the A class forests, he is progressing as fast as the seasons and his limited establishment permit. Special efforts too have been made by the grant of *taccarr* to improve the condition of the Gond villages and perpetuate an adequate supply of jungle labour.

7 Turning to excise, paragraph 6 of the Report shows that Mr Todhunter's proposals have been given effect to so far as opium and hemp drugs are concerned, cultivation having been prohibited and importation controlled. The adoption of a 2 mile zone and the lease of the excise in isolated outlying villages to the

Central Provinces Administration, on a basis of reciprocity, having also been effected, Panna can no longer be regarded as a possible source of loss to British revenues. If its excise revenues continue to increase the Darbar will have its reward but it is only by co-operation that the States in this Agency and Baghelkhand can hope to secure the maximum benefit from these developments. The improvement of the Abkari has become a matter chiefly of domestic concern in Panna town, the still recommended by Major Bedford, I M S, will be tried experimentally but elsewhere in the State the outstills cannot possibly be superseded, nor prices safely raised to any great extent, the country being wild and inaccessible, means of transport insufficient and the population too sparse and scattered.

8 The increase in the number of revenue cases awaiting disposal from 749 to 1,528 is not altogether satisfactory and the Darbar's attention has been drawn to it. The new Revenue Officer has hitherto been very fully occupied with settlement work under Mr Goudge, touring, inspecting, and generally making himself acquainted with local conditions. As it is more than 3,000 revenue cases were disposed of. The fact that Memari and Jagir villages have decreased from 533 to 431 is some indication of the number of mutation cases decided in the course of the last three years and of the volume of work generally. Efforts are being made to release as many Estates as possible from management by the Court of Wards in the interest of the occupiers and the State alike. The petitions which were still so numerous when I joined the Agency in 1904 were long ago heard and disposed of. Year by year the Dasehra and the Moharram are celebrated at Panna by larger crowds and greater *éclat*, ocular proof, if proof be needed, of returning prosperity and the popularity of the new *régime*.

9 In the Civil and Criminal Courts the work has been kept up-to date and judging by the number of appeals the administration of justice has been satisfactory. The Police have been organized and equipped the improvement of *Chowkis* is making progress. The number of prisoners was small their health was good. The old jail has been renovated and now affords suitable accommodation for short term convicts, while in the more spacious Hindupat Mahal room has been found not only for the press, the treasury, and the school, but for the newly opened Sardars' boarding house.

10 It is to this Sardars' boarding house that of all the matters educational interest attaches most especially. The Jagirdars and Thakurs of the State have subdivided their ancestral properties and reduced themselves to poverty, and an effort seemed necessary to save the youth of the ruling class from the degeneracy which must follow insufficient nourishment, both bodily and mental. The sons of the wealthier Sardars would naturally accompany the Chief to the Mayo College or to the Day College at Indore the rest will be eligible for board and training at Panna, and it is hoped that hereafter the Chief will be able to select some capable officials from their ranks at present too many of the offices of State are held by other castes and persons bound neither by blood nor by allegiance to the Panna Raj. The less accomplished of these Thakur students might enter the State army or some day form the nucleus of a body of Imperial Service Troops. Of the teaching imparted it is difficult at present to judge the quality of the English taught in the High School is open to criticism, and the question of improving or abandoning that part of the curriculum has been referred to the Darbar. Of the schools in the pargana I can say with confidence that they are popular and supply a decided want the Inspector of Schools has in many places been at pains to secure local good will and a manifestation thereof in the shape of local contributions towards the cost. The provision of proper school houses and playgrounds is under consideration.

11 For the medical arrangements, Captain Knox has been partly responsible and much has been done by him to facilitate the purchase of medical stores and to simplify the routine of hospitals and dispensaries. He has also popularized the service by arranging for a Provident Fund to which the Hospital Assistants and others contribute. Lastly by grouping villages into circles and arranging each vaccinator's tour programme beforehand he has very greatly increased the efficiency of the vaccinating staff.

12 In conclusion I beg to express a hope that the manner in which Rao Bahadur Balabhai Mancha Ram has discharged his onerous duties will commend itself to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. His position has been a difficult and delicate one, and that things should have quieted down in Panna so soon after the Maharaja Madho Singh's deposition is chiefly due to the care and caution with which he proceeded on the lines laid down for him by Major Beville. He has been steadily supported by the Dowager Maharani, the widows of His Highness Maharaja Sir Rudra Pratap Singh, K C S I, and the members of the Council, including Mr R. A. Manly, whose memory and manliness have on more than one occasion served the administration in good stead. Nor would I willingly omit to mention the hard work done by the Accountant, Mr Hari Pant, and the various officials who officiated as Revenue Officer till Quazi Khahl-ud-din Ahmed came

(d) CHARKHARI.

This Report is the second of the series but the first to be drafted by the Darbar itself. A map will be included in the Report for 1906-07.

2 The administration is sympathetic and popular and well thought of throughout Bundelkhand, but, considering all things, the State has not made during the last 20 years as much progress on the road to wealth and prosperity as might have been expected of it under a pupil of Mr Morison. His Highness has, however, shown some inclination to co-operate with other States in improved methods of excise and forestry from which perseverance should in time secure substantial profits.

3 In spite of the surveys and settlement carried out in times of superintendence prior to 1886, neither cultivation nor revenue have increased. On the contrary they show signs of contraction. No improvement is however likely to take place in the administration of the land till His Highness follows the example of Panna, Bijawar, Baoni, Sarila and the smaller States of Bundelkhand and has a regular survey and settlement on modern lines as in the British territory with which Charkhari is surrounded, and entertains a qualified Revenue Officer. The "farming" system has been abandoned in Baoni with the best results and has not been adopted or continued by the other States named above. The abolition of the *Dasehra list*, however nominal, will, when carried out, completely give very general satisfaction.

4 The administration of justice gives rise to no complaints either on the part of His Highness's subjects or on that of their neighbours in adjoining Native States and British districts. There has been no serious crime in spite of famine and scarcity, and the relations between the State Police and the Police in Hamirpur and Banda continues to be excellent. As for the jail its condition leaves little to be desired. His Highness is considering a system under which the State doctor would inspect the jail regularly as part of his regular duties and submit formal recommendations to the Darbar.

5 The principal feature of the year under report was undoubtedly the scanty rainfall and the scarcity and famine which supervened. I am glad to be able to state that His Highness the Maharaja took a keen and intelligent personal interest in the relief of distress. In this he was ably seconded by his father and Rai Sahib Kashi Pershad, the Darbar Wakil. In all 526,241 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 56,115-9-1 or Re 0-1-7 per diem a head, while Rs 35,618 were remitted, Rs 36,145 suspended and Rs 37,894-4-0 advanced as *taccavi*, or a total of Rs 1,65,772-13-1, of which Rs 74,039-4-0 is nominally recoverable.

6 The result of His Highness's efforts is that there were no deaths from starvation, no unusual mortality of any kind, except from the cholera which followed in the wake of the *Magh Mela* at Allahabad, a new road from Charkhari towards Imliha and the construction or repair of 21 tanks, 290 wells and 208 bandhhyas, moreover no land has driven out of cultivation.

7 Education has always been to the fore in Charkhari itself, and I welcome the inauguration of a small boarding house for the sons of Thakurs and Jagirdars attending the Charkhari High School, the care of the rising generation of the ruling class is a matter of vital importance to the State. The statistics in Appendix P will doubtless suggest to His Highness the encouragement of education in the parganas.

8 On the other hand, the statistics in Appendices K and O betray careless registration of births and deaths, while those in Appendices M and N indicate means whereby the population and, indirectly, cultivation and the State revenues might gradually be increased. The population fell from 143,000 in 1891 to 124,000 in 1901, while 335 square miles are returned as culturable but uncultivated. It follows that for many years population and prosperity must go hand in hand.

9 The Darbar can secure the best value for its outlay on the hospital at head-quarters only by promoting its efficiency and entertaining a first class staff. A single death may in certain circumstances be a greater loss to the State than the expenditure of many thousands. The improvement of vaccination and the extension of medical relief to the parganas are already engaging His Highness's attention.

10 In conclusion I beg to place on record my belief that His Highness Sir Malkhan Singh has the welfare of his subjects much at heart, I am confident that given a sequence of a few years of ordinary plenty he will do much to benefit them. His father is conservative but not re-actionary, and in Rai Sahib Kashi Pershad, his Vakil at Nowgong, he has a very capable mouthpiece, loyal alike to him and to the Agency.

(e) AJAIGARH

The Report furnished by the Darbar is the first of the series and, as it contains very little of permanent importance, I have not had it printed. Next year's report will probably be of a more practical description.

2 Speaking generally I may say that the administration is as good as ever it was. The Maharaja is not without honour in his own land. On the contrary, he is clearly a strong personal ruler, and in various ways he is showing signs of wishing to advance slowly but steadily along modern lines. The Jail and Hospital, for instance, have been improved, and he has secured the services of a competent Forest subordinate.

(f) BIJAWAR

The Report is the third of the series, and should be read with the reports for the two preceding years which contain much information necessary to a correct understanding of present conditions. For a map of the State for instance, showing how much of the State has been alienated to Jagirdars, reference may be made to the Report for 1903-04.

2 The year has been one of considerable activity, the introduction of an up-to-date land-revenue settlement on modern lines by Mr J E Goudge, the deputation of Mr Williamson to elaborate a scheme for the conservancy of State forests, the appointment of Mr J M Blanchfield as Forest Officer to carry that scheme into effect, the consideration of Mr Todhunter's recommendations for the reforms of the Darbar excise arrangements, the appointment of a qualified State Engineer in the person of Sardar Gurmukh Singh, a campaign against what threatened to prove a serious famine, the grant of handsome remissions of outstanding revenue, generous taccavi, and the execution of a large number of irrigation works by way of famine relief, are all administrative achievements of which the Darbar may be justly proud.

The Report omits to mention—

(a) That in September 1905 they adopted the new Forest Law

(b) That the Darbar prohibited the cultivation of opium in October, and of hemp drugs in December 1905

- (c) That in May 1906 they agreed on the basis of reciprocity to the institution of a neutral zone for excise purposes of two miles in width on either side of their frontier where it runs with the British India

3 In all these measures His Highness has, I am glad to say, taken a strong and intelligent part, and his determination to master details has proved of great assistance to his advisors. To carry these measures to their legitimate conclusions will be a severe test of his administrative capacity, but with the assistance of a competent and experienced Dewan it is to be hoped that His Highness will reap in due season the fruits of a liberal and enlightened policy. The financial results of Government supervision from 1897 to 1904 are stated on page 10 of the Report with these before him His Highness should find no difficulty in arranging to meet all obligations. Moreover, the survey and the settlement charges amounting to nearly Rs 20,000 per annum will not recur if Mr Goudge's scheme is persevered with.

4 Of the services rendered to the State by the Dewan, Munshi Gopinath, little or nothing is said in the Report, but it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of bringing them to the notice of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. To have helped his master with the various administrative measures described above, including measures for the relief of famine of real public utility, without causing friction or raising opposition, is striking evidence of a firm but sympathetic manner, tact and industry, the more particularly considering the qualifications of his subordinate staff.

5 Into statistics it would be futile to enter at this stage of the State's development a death-rate of only 13 per mille and a birth-rate of 32 per mille merely indicate imperfect registration. But the population is unduly scanty and want of cultivators, want of effective demand for forest produce and the like, oppose discouragement to all administrative enterprise. Improved vaccination is a step in the right direction, and Captain Knox fully deserves the praise the Darbar bestows on him for the year's results.

(g) BAONI

This Report is the third of the series and has to be read with its predecessors, that for 1903-04 contains the pedigree of the Chief, a brief history and a map of the State and its surroundings. His Highness the Nawab is to be congratulated in having been the first of the Chiefs in Bundelkhand to see the practical advantages of an annual record of this kind.

2 The most striking feature of these reports is, probably, the notable instance they give of the recuperative power of Native States when under careful management. On the 10th of September 1901, the present Kamdar, Rai Sahib Pandit Jagat Narain, resumed charge as Superintendent with a cash balance of Rs 34,690, and though the annual revenue of the State is only a little over a lakh he was able, on the 30th June 1904, to report the liquidation of debts to the extent of Rs 1,50,000, and, in spite of extraordinary expenditure on survey and settlement amounting to Rs 25,000, a closing balance of Rs 43,567. Now, after two bad agricultural years, the remission and suspension in the year under report of upwards of Rs 57,000 of the land revenue demand, and heavy famine expenditure, he is still able, on the 30th June 1906, to report a cash balance of Rs 25,371. It is true that to enable him to carry on the administration till the following November, when more revenue was to be expected, His Highness had to borrow Rs 10,000 from Government, but this sum has already been paid off, and the State is once again on the high road to financial stability. I append a demand, collection and balance statement.

3 These three years cover a period of considerable interest. 1904 saw the conclusion of the survey by Mr G. B. Scott, and 1905 the introduction of a new settlement by Mr J. E. Goudge and the inspection of the State jungles, such as they are, by Mr R. W. Williamson, while 1906 has been a year of famine.

The Survey and Settlement have so far proved an unqualified success in every way, on the one hand the land revenue demand was increased by 9 per

cent on the other hand His Highness remitted all the outstanding arrears of land revenue, consolidated the various petty cesses and undertook never to burden the administration by making rent-free grants of land and at the same time had the village Patwaris trained these acts and the preparation of a *Wajib-ul-Arz*, or record-of-rights, and the grant of occupancy rights in special cases put heart into the people and inspired confidence. It is satisfactory to find Pandit Jagat Narain stating that the village maps and papers are being kept up to date. The revenue staff is efficient and there can be no doubt that, if the Nawab insists on its continuing to be so, the revenue of the State will steadily increase.

From Forestry the State cannot expect much. It will suffice if conservation and improvement secure a better and perpetual supply of smaller timber, and fire-wood and grass sufficient for the needs of its tenantry.

As for the famine, the measures taken were successful, for the Rs 1,66,000 borrowed in the famine year of 1896-97 the State has nothing to show but the relief works undertaken in 1906 will bear witness alike to the Darbar's providence and generosity for many years to come. The fact that there was no emigration, that land has not gone out of cultivation and that the Darbar has been able to pay off its debt to Government out of its collections from the *kharif* alone combine to prove that providence and generosity were not misplaced. The total expenditure to the end of the famine in September 1906 was Rs 29,453-1-3, the number of units relieved 282,516, and the amount of taccavi given Rs 17,242. For these results His Highness very properly expresses his grateful thanks to Pandit Jagat Narain and the latter to Sardar Gurmukh Singh, the State Engineer, the Tehsildar, and his subordinates. Their energy, loyalty and integrity fully justified the confidence they inspired in the people of the Baoni State. To the forethought too of the Irrigation Department of the United Provinces the State is indebted for those canal-fed patches of cultivation which largely contributed to keeping the people together. It was to mark his sense of this obligation that, at a great personal sacrifice, His Highness paid off all outstanding dues for water rates in August 1906, on the occasion of his investiture with ruling powers.

4 Nor have minor developments been overlooked

The Hospital started in 1902 has been improved and now attracts many patients from adjacent British Indian villages. Plans and estimates have been prepared by Sardar Gurmukh Singh for a new building with quarters for the staff and the work will shortly be put in hand. Vaccination however continues to be backward in spite of Captain Knox's best endeavours and the Nawab's attention has been drawn to this. Anything that tends to increasing the population must be welcome to an administration in Bundelkhand where cultivators are too few for the land. Mortality like that noted in paragraph 27 of the Report for 1905-06 ought not to recur.

The State school has done well and I trust that the Nawab will continue to encourage it to secure good value for the money spent on it. His Highness will be wise to select good teachers and pay them handsomely.

The reorganisation of his excise system will certainly result in an increase in the excise receipts, and by prohibiting the cultivation of ganja and opium the Darbar has removed all risk of reproach.

5 In conclusion I wish to place on record my belief in His Highness the Nawab's good will towards his people. I am confident that he means to maintain the administration of the State on the high level of excellence to which Rai Sahib Pandit Jagat Narain has brought it. He has seen the unhappy results of mistakes made by his predecessors in the past and has suffered for them, and will be careful to avoid making similar mistakes himself. Only a few more years of self-denial are necessary to secure him and Baoni permanent prosperity.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Baon State

Year	Demand.		Collection.		Demand.		Collection.		Balance.		Demand.		Collection.		Balance.		Remission.		Balance.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Land Revenue																				
1901-02	75,420	1 0	75,420	1 0	83,457	8 0	83,457	8 0	90,688	12 3	90,688	12 3	90,688	12 3	83,457	8 0			30,554	15 2
1902-03																				
1903-04																				
1904-05																				
1905-06																				
Total																				
	75,420	1 0	75,420	1 0	83,457	8 0	83,457	8 0	90,688	12 3	90,688	12 3	90,688	12 3	83,457	8 0	41,982	4 9	49,081	9 11
Sayer	3,778	13 0	3,778	13 0	3,762	0 0	3,762	0 0	3,638	14 0	3,638	14 0	3,638	14 0	3,762	0 0			1,555	12 0
Abkar	1,016	0 0	1,016	0 0	1,016	0 0	1,016	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
Law and Justice	1,937	13 3	1,937	13 3	2,633	3 0	2,633	3 0	1,885	5 0	1,885	5 0	1,885	5 0	2,633	3 0			584	4 3
Public Works	997	11 3	997	11 3	1,097	3 0	1,097	3 0	1,140	4 0	1,140	4 0	1,140	4 0	1,097	3 0			125	0 0
Miscellaneous	3,829	10 8	3,829	10 8	4,390	1 8	4,390	1 8	794	15 3	794	15 3	794	15 3	4,390	1 8			2,800	3 6
Public Debts	5,054	0 0	5,054	0 0	4,750	0 0	4,750	0 0	8,398	0 0	8,398	0 0	8,398	0 0	4,750	0 0			7,023	2 0
GRAND TOTAL																				
	92,040	2 5	92,040	2 5	1,01,115	0 8	1,01,115	0 8	1,14,452	2 0	1,14,452	2 0	1,14,452	2 0	1,01,115	0 8	41,982	4 9	61,170	0 11

NOTE.—All older arrears amounting to upwards of Rs 30,000 were generously remitted by His Highness the Nawab to facilitate the introduction of Mr. Gondge's settlement and helped to make it a success.

(h) CHHATARPUR

As the Report on the Chhatarpur State was compiled in my office, I do not propose to review it. It will probably suffice to remark that the administration has worked well and smoothly, and that, though I have seen much of the State, I have received no complaints of misrule. Indeed the Chhatarpur State enjoys a local reputation for good government.

2 The Dewan, Chaube Budh Prakash, is a Tahsildar from the United Provinces. He has the welfare of the State at heart and was energetic in organising and prosecuting famine measures.

3 His Highness too took a proper interest in the welfare of his people.

(i) SARILA

The Report is the third of its kind and should be read with its predecessors, that for 1903-04 contains a map and history of the State and other information of permanent interest.

2 The principal features of the year 1905-06 were the partial failure of the crops, the suspension of Rs 7,640 or one-sixth of the land revenue demand, the appointment of Sardar Gurmukh Singh as State Engineer and the expenditure of not less than Rs 13,800 on works of public utility and the relief of distress. The Public Works include two raised roads, two tanks, a school building and quarters for the Hospital staff. The number of units relieved was 42,700.

3 The financial condition of the State is excellent, the balance in hand of Rs 2,26,538, including an investment of Rs 1,90,000 in Government paper in special form and I append a demand collection and balance statement showing that, besides the ordinary demand for the coming year 1906-07 under all heads amounting to Rs 55,200, there are recoverable arrears amounting to Rs 15,450, or in all much more than the estimated expenditure of Rs 58,550.

This is the second time that Sarila has been so fortunate as to emerge from what spelt "famine" in the surrounding British districts without loss of revenue or of tenants, thanks to the moisture-retaining properties of its rich *mar* lands. In future famines the Dhasan Canal will afford protection to some extent if protection is required, and Mr Goudge notes that if irrigation were extended two crops would certainly be possible in the large area of the lighter soil. Before embarking on tanks and bandhlias the State will naturally wait to see what line the Canal will take.

4 The introduction of Mr Goudge's new Settlement on the basis of experience gained in British Bundelkhand cannot fail to lead to an increase of prosperity, especially if greater security of tenure induce "Pahi" or "outside" cultivators from Hamirpur to come and settle permanently in the State, but the margin of fallow generally was not found to be excessive and, except from double cropping, no large expansion of the land revenue can now be hoped for.

5 The Dowager Rani may be said to have administered the State with some success, but the credit is partly due to her Kamdar Raghunandan Dikshit of Bilehri when the last has been heard of the petty differences between them still better results may be expected.

6 In the meantime it is satisfactory to note that she continues to devote attention to the education of her little son the Raja Mahpal Singh preparatory to sending him to the Daly College.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Sarila State

Year	Demand	Collection.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection	Remission	Total	Balance
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a. p	Rs a p
1902-03	1 14 3	0 12 0	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3		1 2 3	
1903-04	43 7 3	1 0 6	41 13 9	41 13 9	37 1 0	4 12 9	41 13 0	
1904-05	41 160 0 0	27 900 15 0	13 239 7 0	13 259 7 0	9 090 11 3	*	9 090 11 3	4,168 11 9
1905-06				41 790 0 0	31 033 10 9		31 933 10 0	9 8.6 6 0
Total	41 203 11 0	27 003 4 6	18 302 7 0	55 032 7 9	41 002 9 8	4 12 9	41 067 0 0	14 025 1 9
Other heads of revenue	1 784 16 3	1 451 4 6	283 10 0	8 481 0 6	2,801 10 9		2,801 10 9	679 5 9
Taccari	2,570 0 0	1,874 13 0	695 8 0	5,557 3 0	4 807 15 6		4 807 15 0	749 3 6
GRAND TOTAL	45 510 10 9	31 229 6 0	14 281 4 9	64,130 11 8	48 072 3 6	4 12 6	48 677 0 8	15 453 11 0

(7) DHURWAI

The Report is the first of its kind the Jagir having come under management by the Agency, greater statistical accuracy will be possible in years to come

2 The main features of the Report are the failure of both crops, the consequent scarcity and famine that prevailed from January onwards, the appointment of Moulvi Ikram Husain to manage the Jagir on behalf of the Agency and the reorganisation of the Jagir finances

3 By timely and judicious arrangements supplemented by assistance from the neighbouring Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur who admitted Dhurwai cases to his poor-house, and the demand for labour on the Dhasan Canal, the Moulvi was able to bring the Jagir through the famine with success. There was no mortality from famine and the cultivated area has not diminished

4 The financial outlook is not however of the happiest. The loan from Government will be paid off without difficulty, but the composition of the Jagirdar's private debts is a matter for concern. It is possible that the survey which has been put in hand and the settlement which must follow it will eventually lead to the extension of cultivation. Security of tenure and well regulated *taccari* cannot fail to encourage the people to greater efforts

5 As for further retrenchment it is practically impossible for the present, but the expenditure on "Office," "Law and Justice" and "State Charges" amounts to no less than Rs 2,850 per annum or one-fourth of the revenue which the Jagir can ill afford. Salvation would seem to lie in administrative subordination with Byna to the other adjacent Hasht-Bhaya Jagir of Tori Fatehpur. The usual demand, collection and balance statement is attached

6 To Moulvi Ikram Husain, formerly a teacher in the old Nowgong Raj Kumar College, great credit is due for the way he faced the heat and desolation of the hot weather and the tact and discretion he showed in dealing with each awkward problem.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of land revenue of the Dhurwai Jagir

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance	Demand	Collection	Balance.	Demand	Collection	Balance	Demand	Collection.	Balance	Demand	Remission	Balance
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1901-02	12,900	11 664	1 236	1 236	442	794	794		794	794		794	794		794
1902-03				13 850	13 260	90	90		90	90		90	90		90
1903-04							17 157	16 550	598	598		598	598		598
1904-05										16 923	16 609	314	314		314
1905-06													16 923	16 923	
Total	12,900	11 664	1,236	14 536	13 702	834	18 041	10,559	1,482	18,405	16 609	1 706	18,710	16 923	1 706

(h) BIJNA

The Report is the first of its kind. Now that the Jagir has come under management by the Agency it will be possible to improve the statistics and secure some kind of accuracy. A map will be inserted next year.

2 The main features of the year are the failure of the crop, the inability of the Jagirdar to grapple with the situation, the appointment of Moulvi Ikram Husain as Superintendent on behalf of Government. By timely and judicious arrangements supplemented by assistance from the neighbouring Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur, who admitted Bijna cases to his poor-house, and the demand for labour on the Dhasan Canal, the Moulvi was able to bring the Jagir through the famine with success. There was no mortality from famine and the cultivated area has not diminished.

3 The financial outlook is not however of the happiest. The loan from Government will be paid off without difficulty, but the composition of the Jagirdar's private debts is a matter for concern. It is possible that the survey which has been put in hand and the settlement which must follow it will eventually lead to the extension of cultivation. Security of tenure and well regulated *taccavi* cannot fail to encourage the people to greater efforts.

4 As for further retrenchment it is practically impossible for the present, but the expenditure on "Office," "Law and Justice," and "State Charges" amounts to no less than Rs 1,300 per annum or one-fifth of the revenue which the Jagir can ill afford. Salvation would seem to lie in administrative subordination with Dhurwai to the other adjacent Hasht-Bhaiya Jagir of Tori Fatehpur.

5 To Moulvi Ikram Husain, formerly a teacher in the old Nowgong Raj Kumar College, great credit is due for the way he faced the heat and desolation of the hot weather and the tact and discretion he showed in dealing with each awkward problem.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Bijna Jagir

Year	De mand	Collec tion	De mand.	Collec tion.	Balance	De mand	Collec tion	Balance	De mand	Collec tion	Balance	De mand	Collec tion	Balance
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1903	8 945	8 945												
1909			9 166	9 163	3	3			3		3	3		3
1960						9 642	9 640		2		2	2		2
1961									9 933	9 875	58	58		58
1962											10 078	8 588	1 489	
Total	8 945	8 945	9 166	9 163	3	9 645	9 640	5	9 938	9 875	63	10 141	8 588	1 552

(i) TORI FATEHPUR

The Report is the first of its kind, its compilation is creditable to the Kamdar, Pandit Durga Pershad, and I am obliged to the Jagirdar, Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh, for the interest he has taken in its production. There is no doubt that year by year the value of such a record will be more and more appreciated.

2 I append, for convenience of record and comparison with Appendix XXI, a tabular statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Jagir in past years. The remark in paragraph 23 of the Report that the Jagir prepares no Budget really means that the Jagir is not required to submit its Budget for approval by the Agency. The income and expenditure are accounted for in the ordinary way and regulated by custom. The loan of Rs 5,000 from Government will be repaid without difficulty and the financial position is sound.

3 How manfully the Jagirdar dealt with the problem of famine administration may be gathered from the modest statement of facts in paragraph 18 of the Report. The tract was as severely affected as any in the neighbouring districts of Hamirpur and Jhansi. I may add that his efforts were wholly successful and that he rendered the neighbouring Jagirs of Dhurwai and Bijna a great

service by allowing them to use the Tom Fatehpur poor-house. The opening of a dispensary, the improvement of vaccination, the reduction of superfluous police stations, the commencement of forest conservation, the idea of formally adopting the British Indian Currency and excluding the Gajashahi Rupee, and a request for a traverse survey are also proofs of that progressive tendency which Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh imbibed as a boy at the Nowgong Raj Kumar College, his little son Raghuraj Singh is already able to read and write Hindi though only 11 years old, and keen to go to the Daly College as soon as there is room for him.

4 Tom Fatehpur itself is a picturesque place, the Gahri or keep, on the hill overlooking the town, and the many handsome Chhatris or mausoleums in the neighbourhood forming striking features in the landscape. A short metalled road from Pandwaha to Tom Fatehpur is a desideratum. Tom Fatehpur will then be a convenient base for the administration of the Jagirs of Dhurwai and Bijna which have come under superintendence by the Agency.

5 The Jagirdar journeyed to Indore in November 1905, to be present at the foundation of the reconstituted Daly College by His Excellency Lord Curzon. He remained at Indore to do homage to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and though unable to attend the Darbar was present at the Garden Party at the Residency and on other public occasions.

6 It only remains for me to place on record my high opinion of the Jagirdar Rao Bahadur Arjun Singh's sense of public duty and my appreciation of the work done by his capable and liberal minded Kamdar, Pandit Durga Pershad. I commend both to the notice of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

No	Head.	1887 Samvat 1944	1888 Samvat 1945	1889 Samvat 1946	1890 Samvat 1947	1891 Samvat 1948	Total for 5 years.	Average
	INCOME.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	19,394	19,141	18,315	18,165	18,340	93,361	18,672
2	Sayer	2,474	2,308	2,029	2,557	2,434	12,402	2,480
3	Siwai	690	497	528	571	694	2,980	596
4	Miscellaneous	1,963	3,867	2,159	1,899	2,381	12,269	2,454
5	Law and Justice	849	852	865	711	781	4,058	812
	Total	25,370	26,665	24,496	23,903	24,036	1,25,070	25,054
	EXPENDITURE.							
1	Tehsil Establishment	378	378	378	378	378	1,890	378
2	State Troops	2,911	3,012	2,930	2,939	2,939	14,737	2,947
3	Public Works	1,121	1,334	1,149	1,120	1,044	5,768	1,154
4	Salaries of Establishment	3,068	3,068	3,068	3,068	3,068	15,340	3,068
5	Law and Justice	5	348	80	28	18	485	97
6	Police	1,063	1,003	1,063	1,063	1,063	5,315	1,063
7	Education	75	338	330	75	203	1,021	204
8	Pensions and Padarakhs	3,443	3,588	3,563	3,459	3,495	17,548	3,509
9	State Charges	7,043	7,322	7,219	7,057	4,296	32,937	6,587
10	Miscellaneous	3,915	4,399	4,454	4,573	7,175	24,516	4,903
	Total	23,022	24,850	24,240	23,760	23,679	1,19,557	23,911
	Difference							1,143

(m) BANKA PAHARI

The Jagir is very small one, and the compilation of an annual report may present some difficulties, but the presentation of statistics from year to year cannot fail to suggest minor improvements and give the Jagirdar an added interest in securing good results.

2 Dewan Meharban Singh is now 50 years of age. It is to his credit that the Jagir has passed through the recent famine without adverse comment from the Jhansi district authorities or external aid of any kind.

(n) JIGRI

This Report is the first of its kind, its successors will not be neglected by the Jagirdar, Rao Bhan Pratap Singh, who takes, I am glad to say, a keen and intelligent interest in the management of his Estate.

2 He is indeed to be congratulated in having succeeded in bringing the Jagir through a little famine and relieving 97,836 units, of which 68,000 cost the Jagir nothing and 29,836 cost only Rs 2,000. But for the contract for part of the Dhasan Canal he would have had to borrow from Government, and as he already owes Rs 9,974 to the Gwalior Darbar and Rs 9,518 to Mahajans, this would have been a serious matter. The existence of this debt of Rs 19,492 and the fact that he is required to submit his Budget Estimates for approval by the Agency are discreetly omitted from the Report.

3 The financial position is, however, far from hopeless. The estimated income for 1906-07 including the recoverable arrears amounting to Rs 6,509 is Rs 21,716, whereas the expenditure in recent years has not exceeded Rs 1,800 and in 1906-07 is expected to be only Rs 9,700. The debts should therefore be extinguished in six years or so.

4 In the meantime the Jagir might with advantage give attention to the possibility of increasing the fertility of its land and protecting itself to some extent against drought and famine by encouraging the construction of bandh-iyas, by *taccavi* if necessary. Indeed in considering how the land on the banks of the Dhasan is being eroded, the Jagir would do well to elaborate a comprehensive scheme of bandh-iyas to curb the power of the monsoon, and apply to Government for a loan for distribution, chiefly, as *taccavi* to its tenants to enable them to carry the scheme out.

5 There is little doubt that some such scheme would prove profitable at any rate it would stop the present continuous denudation of the soil and the consequent spoliation of the land. The ravines could then be terraced and cultivated at present they are unculturable and steadily encroaching on the Jagir and eating it away. Mr Marsh's attention was drawn to this last hot weather with a view to the preparation of a scheme suitable for inclusion in the Jagir famine programme but no staff could be found to work out the details.

6 The Report further omits to note that the Jagirdar went to Indore in November 1905, to be present at the foundation of the reconstituted Daly College by His Excellency Lord Curzon, and that he stayed on there to receive Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

7 In no other way can I see any prospects of increasing revenue. The reorganization of the excise will bring in only a little more and there is little or no room left for further retrenchment. As it is the Jagirdar lives as economically as he can.

8 Rao Bhan Pratap Singh then deserves credit for the year's administration and so does his very devoted Kamdar, Rao Sahib Pandit Bala Pershad.

(o) LUGHASI

The Report is the third of the series, and should be read with its predecessors. year by year the statistics furnished will increase in value. A map will doubtless accompany the Report for 1906-07 when the survey now in progress under Mr G B Scott will have filled up the blank in the existing topographical maps of the Survey of India.

2 The Jagir is to be congratulated on having emerged from what was famine in adjacent parts of British India without loss of revenue or of cultivators. Nearly 119,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 7,000 or 11 pies each. I append a statement showing the state of collections. The current year's harvests are so promising that the arrears outstanding to the amount of Rs 2,732 should be recovered without difficulty. Considering that at the close of the year under report there was already a balance of Rs 9,793, the financial position is far from bad, but the Jagirdar has no house fit to live in and he and his brother will shortly have to be betrothed and married, and these facts have to be reckoned with.

3 Fortunately in the Lughasi Jagir there are gratifying possibilities of an increasing revenue. The settlement now in progress will, it is expected, result in an appreciable rise in the land revenue demand and yet lead to increased cultivation by inspiring greater confidence in the administration. A substantial increase has already been made in the irrigated area and as *taccari* becomes more popular the ryots will assuredly dig more wells and make more *bandhuyas* for which the country is well adapted. Similarly the reorganisation of the excise and the scientific treatment of its forests and grass lands cannot fail to yield handsome profits on systematic treatment.

4 The Jagirdar, Dewan Chhatrapati Singh, is now nearly 20 years of age, though he does not look it. He has had a creditable record at the Daly College, especially in athletics. The time is not far distant when he must be associated with the Kamdar to learn something of the principles of administration. His younger brother Partap Singh will, I hope, qualify for a post of trust and responsibility in some State in Bundelkhand.

5 In conclusion I beg to record my appreciation of the good work done by the Kamdar, Pandit Desraj Tiwari, the author of the report under review. His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari very kindly lent him to me eighteen months ago when the Jagir was causing me much anxiety, and the results have been most satisfactory.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Lughasi Jagir

	1902-03				1903-04.			
	Demand	Collection.	Remission.	Balance	Demand	Collection.	Remission.	Balance
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of the other items	4 420 14 9	3 438 12 3		982 2 6	4,062 9 5	3,327 15 5	425 6 9	309 3 2
GRAND TOTAL	20 181 8 10	17 942 15 10		2,238 9 0	21,627 5 7	20,271 13 3	657 14 9	697 9 7

	1904-05				1905-06			
	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of the other items	3,087 1 0	2,940 4 6	12 4 0	134 8 6	2,875 7 1	2,600 7 9 1/2		274 15 3
GRAND TOTAL	20 781 5 4	19 343 7 3	64 11 10	1,883 2 3	22,592 3 6 1/2	19,860 4 3 1/2		2,731 15 3

(p) BIHAT

The Report is the first of its kind and the very limited extent of the estate prevents the presentation of anything more elaborate.

2 The principal feature of the year's administration was the scarcity and famine which prevailed more or less from January to September. No less than 21,865 units were relieved at a cost of Rs 1,520-1-9, Rs 3,095 were remitted and Rs 2,092 suspended. It is satisfactory to be able to report that up to the end of June there had been no unusual mortality attributable to famine.

3 The Dhasan Canal will pass through part of the Bihaat Jagir and is already in progress. The Canal Department having driven a metalled road from the Railway at Harpalpur to their Head Works at Lachura Ghat near Kashipur, the Jagirdar's residence at Kohania will in time be accessible by something better than a country track.

4 By good, careful and economical management the Jagirdar has been able to accumulate, in spite of famine, a tidy little saving of upwards of Rs 40 000 I trust that as opportunity offers he will spend his future savings on having a dispensary and some schools which are much needed.

5 The Jagirdar's attention will also be drawn to the possibility of having fuel and fodder reserves in villages which are at present denuded of jungle growth also to the need of road-side avenues

6 The administration has given rise to no complaints It is not exactly progressive, but the Jagirdar, Rao Mahum Singh, and his Kamdar, Lachman Pershad, may be congratulated on things being no worse The former has recently agreed to a traverse survey of the estate with a view to a regular settlement, a decided step in the right direction

(g) BERI.

The Jagir has emerged safely from a rather critical experience in the way of famine and credit is due to the junior Dowager Jagirdarin and her advisers Prompt remissions and suspensions of the land revenue demand and the provision of timely relief and *taccavi* prevented emigration and loss of cultivators There is no reason why with careful management this little Jagir should not flourish greatly in years to come It has already got Rs 35,000 invested in Government paper Of the income of Rs 8,336 under "Miscellaneous" Rs 4,968-12-0 were derived from the sale of a Promissory Note of that value

2 To inspire confidence and attract cultivators a cadastral survey has been undertaken by the local Patwaris working with Amins under Mr G B Scott's superintendence, and Pandit Jagat Naran, the Kamdar of Baoni, will, with His Highness the Nawab's permission, submit proposals to Mr J E Goudge for the settlement of the Jagir on the lines of his settlement of the Baoni State The road to connect Beri with Kadaura and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Kalpi was started as a measure of famine relief, it cannot fail to add to the eventual prosperity of the Jagir and in the meantime it serves its purpose in facilitating supervision

3 The education of the young Jagirdar and his brother at the Daly College is a matter for congratulation the Dowager Jagirdarin recognised the wisdom of sending them there from the very first, and is proud to see the boys developing from term to term

4 The Kamdar, Lala Bhairon Pershad, and the Jagir Wakil, Lala Khalaq Singh, are faithful servants of the Jagir and deserve commendation

(r) ALIPURA

The Chief, Raja Chhatrapati, takes an active personal interest in the management of this little property, and his administration is effective

2 During the latter half of the year the Jagir suffered from scarcity approaching to famine the situation was dealt with sympathetically, as will appear from the more elaborate Famine Report which is under submission separately The opportunity was taken to dig 37 wells and 3 *bands* for irrigation and to plant avenue trees along the Nowgong-Harpalpur Road

3 The reorganisation of excise arrangements, the provision of proper medical relief, the conservation of his jungles on more modern lines, the improvement of communications, and the encouragement of irrigation and means for the storage of water are all matters to which the Chief's attention has been directed

4 The growth of the village of Harpalpur on the Jhansi Mahoba section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway brings in a handsome sum annually, the Report makes no mention of the important case connected with the ginning factory at Harpalpur, the protraction of which is likely to result in serious consequences

5 The Agency has received no complaints from neighbouring States or British Districts, and this fact coupled with the statistics forwarded by the Jagir justify the conclusion that in spite of the dearness of food the Jagir continues to be remarkably free from serious crime

6 On the whole then the Jagir is to be congratulated on its record for the year. The Raja has only to spend his surplus revenues on developments of a modern character to considerably benefit his subjects and himself and their posterity

(s) GAURIHAR

The main feature perhaps of the administration since the Jagir came under superintendence in April 1904, is the improvement which has been effected in the financial position. This is very clearly brought out in the appended statements A and B. The steady decrease under personal expenses of the Chief—State charges, Military, Pensions and charities—are specially satisfactory, and reflect credit on Dowager Jagirdarn Saheba

2 The increase in the land-revenue demand is chiefly due to extension of cultivation. The resumption of free grants of land for service, etc., in some cases and the substitution of cash pay in cases where service is still rendered was necessarily delayed by bad seasons, it will eventually relieve the Jagir of a growing burden

3 The legend, however, is that in days gone by the total revenue of the Jagir was nearer Rs 50,000 than Rs 25,000, and the Jagirdar when he gets powers should not rest content till the resources of the Jagir are fully developed. The simple fact that the population has fallen from 10,691 in 1881 and 10,148 in 1891 to 7,760 in 1901 A D indicates that organised vaccination and attention to public health generally will indirectly repay attention to a very material degree

4 That the Jagir emerged from the recent agricultural crisis with an increase of less than Rs 2,000 to its public debt may be attributed partly to public confidence in the administration which induced the well-to-do to provide relief on private works, and partly to the fact that all concerned realised that there was no knowing when the crisis would cease and that strict economy was therefore essential if the Jagir was to escape hopeless indebtedness, and finally to the generosity of the Dowager Jagirdarn in providing Rs 1,700 for public works of utility from her own private resources

5 After the close of the year under review a further sum of Rs 7,000 (or Rs 10,000 in all) had to be borrowed from Government to find taccavi for seed grain and carry on the administration from July to December when the kharif revenue will be collected. But the Jagir expects to repay at least Rs 3,000 of this to Government by the end of June next, and yet have a closing balance sufficient to carry on with from July to December 1907

6 Another important feature is the steady increase in the number of bands and bandhuyas. The appended statement C shows that since the famine of 1896-97 they have increased from 85 to 203 and the cultivated area included by them from 360 acres to 664 acres, while their cost is estimated at Rs 22,400 and the enhanced revenue at Rs 1,823 or as much as Rs 8 per cent

7 This result is, however, somewhat fallacious. In 1904 a fair rainfall intensified, on areas protected by bands, the ruinous effects of the frost in January 1905. In 1905 the drought left the land too hard to plough, and too dry to sow, while finally the unprecedented downpour of 14 inches in September 1906 breached nearly every band of any size as it breached the new reservoir for the Ken Canal. The repairs will cost at least Rs 10,000 and this sum must be added to the original outlay. Allowance too must be made for the recurrent loss of revenue. The actual return may therefore be computed with greater accuracy at Rs 5 per cent

8 The breaches were due partly to the circumstances of the bands being in a series down the course of large *nalas* and partly to the inadequacy of the waste weirs to carry off more than a normal flood. The matter is receiving attention, and by June 1907 the bandhuyas should be restored and strengthened

9 The possibility of holding up the waters of the Khel River will also be kept in view at Thakurra the River falls over a sheet of rocks that might suitably form the foundation of a splendid artificial weir, the effect of which would be to prevent a further fall in the water levels, to create a handsome spread of water and prevent continued denudation

10 The need of a Post Office at Gaurihar, of a good fairweather road to Mataundh, of better education and improved forest conservancy have all been brought to my notice by the Jagirdar who takes, I am glad to say, a keen and enlightened interest in the development of his property. He has also urged on me the importance of survey and settlement if only to remove anomalies such as big has of different sizes in different villages and facilitate administration generally. I append a statement D showing the state of revenue collection. The reorganisation of excise will be taken up in 1907 as soon as agricultural prosperity is assured.

11 Pandit Gulab Shankar, who wrote the Annual Administration Report this year as well as last, reverts to his post in the Bundelkhand Agency Office with the Dowager Jagirdar's very loyal co-operation and the Jagirdar's, he has prepared the way for the reforms originally sketched for him in 1904 and has brought the Jagir safely through nine months of distress. The Jagirdar is already 20 years of age and I hope to be able to report in the course of next few months that with the aid of a competent Kamdar of his own selection he can be empowered to manage his Estate himself.

STATEMENT A—Showing the income of Gaurihar Jagir

No	Heads of Income	Samvat 1957	Samvat 1958	Samvat 1959	Samvat 1960	Samvat 1961	Samvat 1962	Samvat 1963
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1	Land revenue			19,800	21,800	21,500	13,000*	21,000†
2	Sayer			1,250	950	950	400	750
3	Siwai			250	300	550	300	500
4	Miscellaneous			4,150	4,400	4,000	1,000	2,000
5	Repayment of taccavi						3,000	2,000
6	Loan						3,000	7,000
	TOTAL	24,500	24,100	25,450	27,450	27,000	20,700	33,250

Rs.

* The land revenue demand was Rs. 23,000 making total demand 30,000

Suspensions were 3,055

Remission 4,500

† Estimate

STATEMENT B—Showing the expenditure of the Gaurihar Jagir

Heads of expenditure	Samvat 1957	Samvat 1958	Samvat 1959	Samvat 1960	Samvat 1961	Samvat 1962	Samvat 1963
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Personal expenses of the Chief and allowances to members of the family			6,400	6,200	5,900	6,500*	4,500†
Office and Tehsil			2,200	2,200	2,500	1,800	1,700
Police			550	650	600	600	600
State charges			4,400	4,450	4,200	4,500†	3,500
Troops			5,700	5,650	4,300	3,050	3,000
Pensions and charities			1,450	1,950	2,300	1,950	2,000
Miscellaneous			100	100	600	2,450‡	1,500
Repayment of debts			5,400	4,300	3,200	1,000	6,000
Taccavi			2,200	1,850		750	1,000
Repayments of Government loan with interest							3,600
TOTAL	24,000	24,100	28,400	27,350	23,600	22,600	27,400||
Omitting repayment of debts			23,000	23,050	20,400	21,600	17,800

* Rs. 1,500, the cost of the Jagirdar's visit to Indore, was met from the Dowager Jagirdar's private funds

† Estimates

‡ and § Including Rs. 1,147 spent on famine relief works. A further sum of Rs. 1,750 was spent on the famine relief out of the Jagirdar's private funds.

|| Includes Rs. 9,000 repayment of debts

STATEMENT C—Showing the Bandhlyas of the Gaurihar Jagir

No	Jagir	Number of bandhlyas which existed in the Jagir at the end of 1896-97	Number of bandhlyas in existence in the Jagir in 1906	Difference of columns 3 and 4	Cultivated area enclosed in bandhlyas shown in column 5 in acres	Cultivated land enclosed in bandhlyas shown in column 6 in acres	Estimated cost of bandhlyas in column 3	Increase of revenue owing to construction of Bandhlyas in column 4	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Gaurihar	85	203	118	300 61	664 3	Rs 11,239	Rs a. p. 1 823 13 0	

STATEMENT D—Showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Gaurihar Jagir

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance	Demand	Collection	Balance	Demand	Collection	Balance	Demand	Collection	Remission	Balance
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1902-03	20 707	24 345	2,362	2,362		2,362	2,362		2,362	2 362			2,362
1903-04				20 267	23 178	3 089	3,089		3 089	3 089			3,089
1904-05							27 903	25 903	1,995	1,095			1 905
1905-06										25 021	17 469	4 496	3 056
TOTAL	26 707	24 345	2,362	28 629	23 178	5 451	33 354	25 903	7,448	32 467	17 469	4 496	10 502

(c) GARAUJI.

This Report is the first of the series, and reflects credit on the compiler, the facts which it records, especially those relating to famine relief, reflect equal credit on the Dowager Rani Sahiba and her Kamdar, Lala Iqbal Bahadur, who has served the Jagir faithfully for 37* years on the very humble salary of Rs 30 per mensem. It is to be hoped that their example may in time stimulate the Jagirdar, Dewan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, into taking a more practical interest in his Estate, but for the present he lies crushed under the weight of repeated domestic misfortune.

2 The administration of the land gives rise to no complaints, but there can be little doubt that with careful and generous management the cultivated area might gradually be greatly extended. The Rani has recently agreed to Mr G. B. Scott's making a traverse survey of the village boundaries for Rs 25 a square mile, and the work should be finished this cold weather. It will then be possible to proceed to a cadastral survey of the village interiors by means of trained local Patwaris and the revision of the land revenue demand.

3 Throughout Bundelkhand the extension of cultivation is hampered by the dearth of cultivators and the development of the canal system in the adjacent Districts of Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda may at first accentuate the difficulty by attracting tenants from the Native States, but eventually it cannot fail to reduce the difficulty by stopping the drain due to famine and providing a surplus population to take up land in Native State territory. Besides, an increasing population will create a lucrative market for the timber of such States as still have forests and conserve them.

4 In the meantime the Jagir can protect itself to some extent by offering counter attractions. The first desideratum is a road to bring Garauji into touch with Nowgong and the Railway at Harpalpur. Such a road has been surveyed and the Jagir seeks a small grant-in-aid from the funds at the disposal of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. The next is money for the promotion of more tanks, wells, bands and bandhlyas. Much could be done by taking a loan from Government, partly for judicious expenditure by the Jagir itself, but more especially for distribution, on the Jagir's responsibility, by way of taccavi, money lent to tenants being repayable with interest.

5 Other sources of revenue are not capable of much expansion. The reorganisation of the excise on Mr Todhunter's lines will receive renewed attention,

now that agricultural prosperity is restored, but the amounts involved are very small. Nor is it easy to propose much in the way of further retrenchment. When debts have been paid off there will, however, be a fair excess of income over expenditure and this can be made the basis of a reserve for future years of scarcity and famine.

6 Arrangements are being made to publish a map of the Jagir with next year's report

(u) NAIGAWAN REBAI

The circumstances of the Jagir call for no special remark. It suffered from scarcity and famine, and opportunity was taken to carry out the long projected Nowgong-Naigawan Road, the Hamirpur District authorities continuing it from Naigawan to Jaitpur on the Jhansi-Manikpur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

2 The Jagirdar is old but her administration of the Jagir has given rise to few complaints of any kind. Vishwanath Singh, her heir presumptive, assists her in the discharge of her duties.

(7) REVIEWS BY MAJOR P T SPENCE, POLITICAL AGENT IN MALWA, ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE STATES IN THE MALWA AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1905 1906

(a) JAORA

The area of the Jaora State is 568 square miles, its population 84,202 persons, and the gross annual income of the State amounts to 7½ lakhs. It pays Rs 1,37,364-9 3 on account of the maintenance of the late Malwa Contingent.

The present Nawab, His Highness Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, is 23 years of age. He is married to the daughter of his uncle, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, CSI, the Minister, and has one daughter living while his elder sister is married to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur and his younger sister was married to Sahibzada Khan Zaman Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, who died about a year ago.

The Nawab's elder sister, the Begam of the Nawab of Rampur, paid two visits to Jaora during the year. His Highness the Raja of Ratlam also paid several private visits to his friend the Nawab. Major Peacock, Political Agent in Malwa, visited Jaora in July 1905.

His Highness the Nawab paid several visits to Indore, the principal ones being in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the Daly College and the visit to Indore of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta the Nawab rejoined the Imperial Cadet Corps as an ex-Cadet for escort duty.

Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, CSI, held the office of Minister throughout the year except for about a month, during which Mir Mubarak Ali, the Chief Judge, carried on the duties of the post.

A revised settlement of land has been made in certain parganas on the existing rates of assessment for a period of 9 years. It is proposed to extend the system of periodical settlement to other parganas. Of the land lying fallow since the late famine, 3,659 bighas and 9 biswas assessed at Rs 66,299-5-9 were brought under cultivation during the year and 3,254 bighas and 1 biswa were thrown out of cultivation by the death of the tenants. Rs 42,080 against Rs 54,940 during the previous year were spent on *taccavi* advances. 229½ bighas of land were granted

rent free to the *patels* of certain villages in lieu of salaries. One boundary dispute was settled by arbitration. Questions regarding the boundaries of certain outlying villages on the borders of Gwalior and Indore are being settled amicably. Owing to another bad year it was found necessary to suspend the amount of last year's arrears. It is feared that by the end of the State financial year the uncollected portion of the State demand will amount to Rs 43,430-2-9.

Legislation.

The spirit of the British Indian Law is generally followed.

The total strength of the State troops during the year was 256 against 263 in the previous year. They consist of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery.

Military

The Cavalry are armed with lances and sabres and the Infantry with old muzzle loaders. The number of guns is 17 which are used for saluting purposes. The total cost of the troops was Rs 30,132 against Rs 30,640 in the previous year.

The strength of the Police is 357, being the same as last year. The ratio of the police to population and area is 1 constable to 235.86 inhabitants and 1.6

Police.

to each square mile.

The investigation of offences has been more successful than last year. The percentage of convictions to trials was 83.082 per cent against 55.457 in the previous year. The amount of property stolen and recovered during the past and present years was as under —

	Amount of property stolen.			Amount of property recovered		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Past year	17,045	7	7	7,829	13	10
Present year	11,665	4	9	5,981	0	9

Efforts are being made to improve the Village Police.

The number of Criminal Courts has undergone no change since last year.

Criminal Justice

The highest Court is that of the Minister. This Court as well as that of the Chief

Judge have been invested with powers to hear appeals.

The number of offences reported during the year was 762 against 684 in the past year. The number of persons brought to trial was 1,632 against 1,359 in the past year. Of these 1,139 were discharged or acquitted and 319 convicted. The number of acquittals and convictions in the past year was 944 and 276 respectively.

The number of appeals was 15 of which 4 were confirmed, 3 modified, 2 reversed, 1 quashed, 1 referred for further enquiry and 4 remained pending at the end of the year.

Civil Justice.

There are 8 Civil Courts of original jurisdiction excluding that of the Minister.

Four hundred and sixty-five suits of the value of Rs 35,180-10-6 were registered for disposal. Of these 354 suits were disposed of.

Execution of decrees for disposal numbered 470 of which 281 were disposed of.

The number of civil appeals for disposal was 396 and of those disposed of was 274.

There were 20 applications for extradition from other States in 10 of which the surrender of persons was made. The demand of the Jaora State for surrender of accused persons from other States was complied with in 5 out of 7 cases.

Extradition.

There is one central jail at Jaora and only lock-ups in the districts. Altogether there were 242 prisoners during the year of whom 174 were released, one executed and 67 left in jail at the end of the year. The total jail expenditure was Rs 5,328-1-6.

Prisons.

One hundred and thirty-six documents were presented for registration against 111 in the past year. Of these 80 were registered. The net income from registration fees was Rs. 1,294-2-0.

Registration.

There is one Municipality at Tal The question of establishing a Municipality at Jaora is held in abeyance The income from municipal taxation amounted to Rs 1,096-13-0, and the expenditure to Rs 576-9-9

Municipal Administration.

The rainfall during the year was much below the average and was also untimely The average yield of crops was Makka 2 annas in the rupee, Jawar 5 annas, Cotton 8 annas, Wheat 4 annas, Linseed 8 annas, Gram 5 annas, and Opium 4 annas in the rupee below the normal

Weather, Crops, and Rainfall

There was no marked change in the wages of skilled labour The cost of unskilled labour went down somewhat owing to the influx of famine-stricken people from Rajputana

Wages and Labour and Prices of Food Grains

The prices of food grains fluctuated throughout the year, but they were generally above the normal

The Grain trade was stimulated by the demand from Rajputana The total exports of food grains were 3,05,808 maunds or 19,830 maunds above those of the preceding year

Trade and Manufacture

The trade in opium was slack, the number of chests exported to Bombay being 463 or 221 less than in the previous year

The manufactures in the State consist of coarse cloth and country blankets Dyeing is also carried on to a considerable extent

The chief item of expenditure on Public Works was Rs 21,200-0-0 towards the construction of the State Offices Rs 9,759-0-0 were spent on repairs to buildings and roads, and Rs 30,313-1-9 on improving irrigation works

Public Works.

The people have not yet recovered from the effects of the late famine and successive bad years The public health was good and there was no epidemic disease

General Condition of the State and People

The estimate of the revenue was Rs 7,92,524 and of expenditure Rs 7,49,123 leaving an estimated surplus at the end of the year of Rs 43,401 The actual receipts however amounted to Rs 4,19,972-14-9, which fell short of the estimate by Rs 3,72,551-1-3

Revenue and Finance

In order to assist the State in its financial difficulties the Government of India sanctioned the suspension of the State's contribution towards the maintenance of the Malwa Contingent for the year 1904-05 as well as half of the amount for the next year The State also obtained a loan of Rs 75,000 during the year from the Gwalior Darbar The total liabilities of the State at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,12,500

The number of medical institutions was the same as in the previous year The hospital for males was in charge of Dr Hormusji Cawasji, L M S, the Chief Medical Officer, and the female hospital was in charge of Mrs Huffton, the Lady Doctor of the State The dispensaries in the districts are managed by Hospital Assistants The total cost of medical institutions amounted to Rs 15,545 The number of persons who sought medical relief was 53,691, of whom 49,859 were cured. There were 79 major and 1,272 minor operations performed during the year

Vital Statistics—Medical.

Vaccination.

The total number of persons vaccinated was 1,987 against 2,614 in the past year Steps are being taken to improve the sanitary condition of the towns of Jaora and Tal

The State was free from plague during the year.

The Education Department is under the supervision of a Muhammadan graduate Several improvements have been made in the lower and upper primary departments and arrangements are being made for a systematic inspection of schools Attention is also being directed to the physical training of the students

Education.

(b) RATLAM

The area of the Ratlam State is 902 square miles, its population according to the Census of 1901 is 83,773 persons, and its gross revenue including that of the *Jagirs* is Rs 9,00,000. The gross revenue of the unalienated portion of the State is Rs 6,77,810-6-0. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 84,000 (Salim Shahi) to Government.

His Highness Raja Sajjansingh is a Rathor Rajput and is 27 years of age. He is descended from the ancestors of the family now ruling in Jodhpur. He has contracted two marriages, the first with the daughter of the Maharao of Kutch and the second with the sister of the Rana of Sunth Rampur.

His Highness paid a visit to Indore in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and also had the privilege, as an Under Officer of the Imperial Cadet Corps, of escorting His Royal Highness at Calcutta.

On his return from Calcutta His Highness visited Puri, Allahabad, Gaya and Benares, for the purpose of performing certain religious observances.

Major Peacock, Political Agent in Malwa, paid two visits to Ratlam during the year. Pandit P. Baburao held the office of Dewan throughout the year.

The assessment of the land is based on the settlement made in 1878. The average rate of assessment is $3\frac{1}{4}$ rupees per acre for dry and 18 rupees per acre for irrigated land. The former system of farming out villages on *iyara* has been gradually done away with. The revenue system now in force is somewhat akin to the *rayatwari* system. The holdings of each cultivator generally vary from 15 to 40 acres in the plateau villages and from 8 to 10 acres in the hilly tracts inhabited by the Bhils. The assessment in the hilly tracts is charged per plough at rates varying from Rs 4 to 10.

One boundary dispute ^{Dhanesra}_{Sallana} versus ^{Kamad}_{Ratlam} was settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer during the year.

Rupees 2,390 were advanced to the villagers for the purchase of bullocks and 1,081 maunds of seed grain of the value of Rs 22,058 were also distributed among the cultivators.

The total area under cultivation during the year under review was 76,687 acres as against 65,384 acres in the preceding year. With the exception of opium, wheat and linseed, the area under cultivation of other crops was in excess of the previous year.

Legislation.

The spirit of the British Indian Law is followed with such modifications as are necessary to adapt it to local requirements.

Military Force

The military force consists of 87 Infantry, 13 Artillery men and 12 Sowars.

The total Police force including Mounted Police consists of 405 men. There is an average of one policeman to every 222 square miles and 207 souls of the population. The Police are armed with guns and swords. The total yearly cost of the force is Rs 30,090-0-0.

The number of persons sent up for trial was 677 against 416 in the past year and of those convicted 321 against 190. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent up for trial by the Police was 49.08 against 45.6 in the previous year.

The value of property stolen during the year was Rs 25,080-15-3 against Rs 34,359-11-3 in the past year and of that recovered was Rs 17,271-3-3 against Rs 21,130-9-9. The percentage of recovery to stolen property was 68.86 against 52.3 in the past year.

The number of criminal courts is 14. Out of the 1,236 cases sent up for trial during the year 1,180 cases were disposed of. The number of persons arrested was 2,399 and of those convicted 425 or about 17 per cent.

Criminal Justice

Fifty-six persons remained under trial at the close of the year

There were 2 cases of murder and 6 of daktari in the year under report

The number of criminal appeals was 82 Of these 39 were rejected, 21 confirmed, 6 modified and 9 reversed

The number of Civil Courts is 12 The total number of civil cases instituted during the year was 865 against 981 in the previous year The number of cases

Civil Justice disposed of was 654 against 784 The total value of suits filed was Rs 83,972-6-6 and of those disposed of was Rs 73,498-4-0 The number of applications for execution of decree including those remaining over from the past year was 1,326 and the total value of the decrees was Rs 2,33,777-5-3 Of these 995 decrees of the value of Rs 1,21,121-9-9 were executed

The total number of civil appeals was 67 against 77 in the past year The number of appeals disposed of during the current and past years was 24 and 41 respectively

The number of persons surrendered by the State was 16 Application for the extradition of 19 persons from other States was made, but the persons were not surrendered during the year Some cases of interstatal extradition were decided by the Border Court which met at Panchalwasa in June 1905

There is only one jail at Ratlam The number of persons admitted during the year was 175 against 130 in the past year

Prisons. The health of the prisoners was generally good There were three casualties among the prisoners The total expenditure on the jail was Rs 6,508-7-3 The number of Police lock-ups in the State is 10

There is one municipality at the capital The total municipal income during the year was Rs 35 609-8-6 while the expenditure was Rs 32,844-15-6

Municipality The total rainfall during the year was 17 75 inches Owing to deficient rainfall the area under opium cultivation was only 29 per cent of that usually sown

Weather, Crops, and Rainfall The opium crop was damaged by hail and the outturn was 12 annas in the rupee The wages of labourers were maintained at normal rates by reason of the immigration of people from Rajputana

The prices of food grains were somewhat higher than in the previous year

There is a small forest of about 2,000 acres in the hilly tracts The chief forest produce is grass and fuel and catechu extracted from *Kher* trees

Forest.

The import and export trade consists of food grains, opium and cotton There is also a ginning factory, a flour mill and two bulk oil installations at Ratlam

Trade and Manufacture

Country soap is also manufactured in the State

The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs 39,327-13-0 against -Rs 49,147-7-9 in the previous year The main items of expenditure

Public Works.

were in connection with additions to the palace and construction or repairs of certain civil buildings at Ratlam and in the districts, and construction and repairs of roads and tanks

Post Office

The number of Post Offices in the State has increased from 3 0 5 in the year

Mint.

The State Mint is only worked when there is a demand for copper coin

The gross receipts of the *Khalsa* or unalienated portion of the State during *Samvat* 1961 (August 1904 to August 1905) were Rs 5,03,411-1-3 against Rs 5,50,508-13-3 in the previous year

Revenue and Finance

The total disbursements for the same period were Rs 5,05,367-15-0 against Rs 5,50,519 9-6 in the previous year. The closing balance of the year under report was Rs 24,532-13-9.

The gross receipts from August 1905 to March 1906 were Rs. 2,58,117-10 0 and disbursements Rs 2,38,797-0-3.

The former system of farming out the right of Abkari in the State was abolished and the Central Distillery system was introduced in the State. The Abkari rights of the *Jagir* villages were resumed and a uniform system of Abkari was established in the *Khalsa* as well as the *Jagir* villages.

The State liability consists only of the loan taken from the Gwalior Darbar in 1899-1900 for famine purposes. Of this only Rs 25,000-0-0 on account of principal and Rs 3,406-4-1 on account of interest were due at the end of March 1906. The last instalment of Rs 25,000 was paid up in May 1906 and the balance due is now on account of interest only.

The total number of births was 2,060 and of deaths 3,881. The public health was fair, there being only a mild outbreak of plague and none of cholera. The number of plague attacks and deaths was 191 and 151 respectively. The total expenditure on plague measures was Rs 491-4-6 against Rs 2,328-7-6 in the previous year.

The number of out-patients and of in-patients treated in the Ratlam Hospital was 24,002 and 76 respectively. The total expenditure on medical relief was Rs 3,931-12-3. The daily average of patients was 156 6.

The number of State schools is the same as last year. The total number of boys and girls receiving education was 692 against 710 in the previous year. The school in the Ratlam City imparts instruction up to the standard required for the University Entrance Examination. The other schools teach Vernacular only. There are about 29 *Pathshalas* and *Masjid* schools also conducted by private individuals. The total expenditure on education incurred by the State was Rs 9,951-12-0 against Rs 7,833-9-0 in the previous year.

(c) SITAMAU

The area of the Sitamau State is about 350 square miles, its population (according to the census of 1901) 23,863 persons, and its gross annual revenue, excluding the portion alienated in Jagirs, Rs 1,26,000.

The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 55,000 Salim Shahi currency to the Gwalior Darbar.

The present Chief of Sitamau, Raja Ramsingh, is the 8th in number since the foundation of the State. He is a Rathor Rajput by caste and is 26 years of age.

The Raja's first wife was the daughter of the late Chief of Chota Udaipur in Gujrat. She died in 1903 leaving no issue. His present wife belongs to the Baleri family in Bikaner. One son and one daughter have been born to the Raja by the 2nd wife. The son died in infancy in May 1905. The sister of His Highness was married in August 1905 to Rajkumar Ranjit Singh, the heir to the Lunawad State in Gujrat.

The Raja paid several visits to Indore during the year under review, the principal visits being in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the Daly College and on the occasion of the visit to Indore of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. He also paid a visit to Nimach to bid farewell to Major Peacock and to meet the newly appointed Political Agent, Major Spence, in December 1905.

Rai Bagotlal, a Jagirdar of the State, was appointed Dewan on the 1st May 1905, in succession to Rao Bahadur Balwant Rao Trimbak.

The entire area of the State has not yet been surveyed, but surveying operations are in progress. Owing to deficient rainfall the produce of opium and other

Administration of Land. crops was below normal. *Taccavi* advances in cash and kind to the extent of Rs 20,240 were made to the cultivators during the year. A scheme of granting land on reduced rent for constructing Istumrar wells was introduced during the year with the result that 44 new wells were sunk by the people at their own expense. It is hoped that 250 bighas of waste land will be cultivated with the help of these wells. No other changes were made in the system of assessment and there were no complaints against the State demand.

The land revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs 71,400 as compared with Rs 58,882-4-3 during the previous year.

The spirit of the law in force in British India is followed in the State. Stamp, Registration and Limitation Rules have been framed with such modifications as have been considered necessary in order to adapt them to local requirements. Local circulars and standing orders have also been issued for the guidance of the State officials.

There is no regular Military force in the State. The subordinate Thakurs and Jagirdars hold land on service tenure and they furnish Sowars and Sepoys when necessary. There are about 15 Sowars forming the bodyguard of the Chief and 6 guns of which only one is serviceable.

The Police force consists of 3 Sowars and 114 constables and is maintained at an annual cost of Rs 6,183. The ratio of Police to population and area is one Policeman to every 204 persons and 3 square miles. The force is armed with muskets and batons.

In the villages the duty of watch and ward is performed by hereditary chowkidars who hold land in remuneration for their services. These are 31 in number.

The number of cognisable offences was 62 as against 41 in the past year. Of the 86 persons sent for trial 43 were convicted. The percentage of convictions during the year was 64.3 against 41.3 in the last year. The value of property stolen was Rs 1,207-6-0 and of that recovered Rs 1,026-10-3. This compares favourably with the results of the past year when, out of stolen property of the value of Rs 5,257-10-0 property worth Rs 875-7-0 was recovered. The percentage of recovery during the current year was 85 as against 16.64 in the past year.

Criminal Justice. There are 8 Magisterial Courts in the State in addition to the *Mahkma Khas* or Darbar Court.

Two hundred and sixty-two cases were dealt with by the courts of which 241 were disposed of during the year. Out of 406 persons arrested, 111 were convicted, 251 acquitted or discharged while 44 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. There was one case of murder and none of daktari. The appeals numbered 4. In 2 of these the decision of the Lower Court was modified.

The number of Civil Courts is the same as that of the Criminal Courts. The number of civil suits instituted was 237 as against 194 in the past year. Of these 166 as against 138 in the past year were disposed of. The total value of the suits filed was Rs 25,313-14-6 and of those disposed of Rs 22,930-14-9. There were altogether 145 applications for execution of decree of which only 81 were disposed of during the year. The average duration of suits was 40 months and that of execution of decrees 6½ months. There were 35 suits connected with landed property of the value of Rs 3,202-4-6. The number of civil appeals was 20 including 10 remaining from the previous year. Of these 13 were disposed of.

Only one person was surrendered to the State from Jaora, none was surrendered by the State during the year.

Extradition.

There is one jail at Sitamau into which 49 prisoners were admitted during the year, while 44 prisoners were discharged
 Prisons The cost of feeding and clothing amounts to Rs 613 per annum The system of taking finger impressions has been introduced

Eighteen documents were presented for registration against 16 in the last year and 20 remained over from last year Of these 10 against 7 in the last year were registered The aggregate value of documents registered during the year was Rs 1,704-4-0 against Rs 1,227 in the past year In the case of 11 documents registration was refused The number pending inquiry at the close of the year was 19
 Registration.

There is a municipality at Sitamau composed of official and non-official members presided over by the Dewan
 Municipal Administration The total income for the year was Rs 969 and the expenditure Rs 1,246

The total rainfall during the year was 18.4 inches as against 19.78 inches in the previous year The deficiency of the rainfall coupled with frost during the past winter caused damage to the opium and gram crops to the extent of 25 per cent The *Makka* crop was excellent while the *Jowar* and cotton crops were below the average
 Weather, Crops, and Rainfall.

The prices of food grains were affected by famine in Rajputana Labour has been comparatively scarce and wages have been high for the last 3 years owing to loss of labourers during the famine of 1899-1900
 Wages and Labour and Prices of Food Grains.

There are no forests of any importance The amount realised by the sale of grass was Rs 2,000
 Forests

The local trade consists of the export of opium and food grains The opium trade was dull during the year There is a local ginning factory which ginned 13,000 maunds of cotton as against 10,800 maunds in the previous year
 Trade and Manufacture

The income from *Sayer* has been reduced owing to a falling off in exports The right of manufacture at a central distillery and vend in all the *Khalsa* and all but 13 Jagir villages of country liquor has been farmed out for a sum of Rs 1,682 Except in the case of 2 first class Jagirdars, the Darbar has resumed Abkari rights in all the Jagir villages

Two hundred and sixty-seven chests of opium were exported against 280 in the previous year

The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs 5,604-10-6 against Rs 5,560-1-9 in the past year Rupees 1,884-12-9 were spent on the construction of a library and Rs 2,232-0-6 on irrigation works and repairs
 Public Works

There is a Combined Post and Telegraph Office at Sitamau Letter boxes have been provided in 3 of the outlying villages and a village postman has also been entertained
 Post Office

Mint. There is no mint in the State

The condition of the people has not improved Most of the population are agriculturists and a succession of bad years has reduced their sources of income The State revenue has also suffered owing to agricultural depression
 General Condition of the People and State

A large number of famine stricken people from Rajputana passed through the State during the year under review

The total receipts for the year were estimated at Rs 1,36,059 against Rs 1,35,049 in the past year The actual receipts of the past year were Rs 1,07,303-0-3 The total expenditure of the current year was estimated at Rs 1,06,059 against Rs 1,06,218 for the last year The actual expenditure of the last year was Rs 1,08,649-9 0
 Revenue and Finance

The State has a debt of Rs 1,19,619-4-6 as under —

	Rs	a	p
On account of Government loan with interest	1,04,431	12	6
Do Succession Nazrana [Balance]	15,187	8	0
	1,19,619	4	6

Vital Statistics

There were 433 births as against 459 in the last year and 296 deaths as against 285 in the last year

There is one dispensary at Sitamau maintained at a cost of Rs 1,800 It has accommodation for 6 in-patients The number of vaccinations was 12 as against 81 in the past year This was due to all the children of the State officials having been vaccinated by order of the Darbar in the previous year

Education

There is one Anglo-Vernacular school at Sitamau with 165 boys on the roll The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs 1,041 against Rs 708 in the past year The school teaches up to the 5th English standard

There are some indigenous Vernacular Schools in the State managed by private bodies

Miscellaneous

The British Indian rupee is the sole legal tender in the State

Fourteen Moghias were settled in the State during the year under report

A public library in memory of Her Late Majesty the Queen Empress has been constructed and will be opened shortly His Highness the Raja has contributed Rs 1,000 towards this institution

(d) SAILANA

The area of the Sailana State is about 500 square miles, its population according to the Census of 1901 is 25,731

General and Political

souls, and its gross annual income is stated to be Rs 1,50,000, though for the last few years it has not exceeded Rs 1,15,000

His Highness Raja Sir Jaswantsingh, K C I E, is a Rathor Rajput of the Ratnoté clan and is 42 years of age He is connected by marriage with the Ranawat Rajputs of Dhanawad, the Kuchhewa Rajputs of Mechhand and the Sesodia Rajputs of Barwani

He has six sons of whom one Kunwar Krishnachandra Singh died on the 15th November 1905

The Dewan made a tour of the State to ascertain the amount of loss caused by damage to crops and a sum of Rs 40,727-2-0 was remitted to the sufferers

His Highness the Raja paid several visits to Indore during the year, the most important of which were in connection with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Daly College and the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales His Highness received the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire at the hands of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales He also paid a visit to Dewas and joined the Mayo College Working Committee at Ajmer in October 1905

The Hon'able Mr Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Major Pinhey, Resident in Mewar, passed through Sailana *en route* to Banswara

No change was made in the system of land revenue and no complaints were received against the State demand Rupees 4,905-12-9 were given on account of *Taccavi* advances which enabled 672 bighas of waste land to be brought under cultivation Two new wells were sunk and 32 wells were deepened

Administration of Land.

One boundary case ^{Dhanawara}Sailana *versus* ^{Kamed}Kistlam was settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer in Central India

Owing to insufficiency of rain and frost the crops suffered to the extent of from 2 to 8 annas in the rupee. The cultivation of opium was confined to some 1,690 bighas or one-fourth of the area cultivated in normal years. It is anticipated that the revenue collections will amount to about 13 annas in the rupee on the area cropped.

The spirit of the British Indian law is followed in the State with such modifications as are demanded by local custom and usage. In some villages the system of village *Punchayets* was introduced during the year. The *Punchayets* have been authorised to decide cases up to the value of Rs 25 and to inflict fines to the extent of Rs 5.

Legislation.

The State force consists of 25 Cavalry, 6 Artillerymen with 5 guns, and 76 Infantry armed with muskets and swords. The cost is Rs 8,457 a year.

Military Force

The *Jagirdars* collectively provide an irregular force of 250 Sowars and Sepoys.

The Police number 139 armed with muskets and swords. There is 1 policeman to every 3 square miles and 169 inhabitants. The village Chowkidars are 52 in number and hold land on service tenure.

Police.

The number of offences dealt with by the Police was 154 against 113 in the last year.

The number of persons arrested and convicted during the year was 172 and 97 respectively against 92 and 34 respectively in the past year. The percentage of persons sent up for trial who were convicted was 56.39. The value of property stolen was Rs 7,055 against Rs 9,148 in the previous year. The amount of property recovered during the year was Rs 3,699 and in the past year Rs 2,957.

Criminal Justice

The number of Courts is 3 at the Capital and 4 in the districts.

The Courts dealt with 382 offenders of whom 161 were convicted. The number of persons dealt with and convicted in the past year was 210 and 106 respectively. There were 8 appeals filed in the year of which 5 were modified and 2 reversed.

The number of Civil Courts is 6.

Civil Justice.

The highest of these, viz, the Court of the Judge at Sailana, hears appeals from the Subordinate Courts. Appeals from this Court lie to the Dewan's Court and from the latter to the Raja.

The number of original suits was 266 against 112 in the last year. Of these 138 against 70 in the past year were disposed of.

One hundred and four applications for execution of decree against 82 in the past year were registered during the year. Of these 38 against 19 in the last year were disposed of. Thirty-nine of the applications pending are over 12 months standing.

There were 7 appeals, all of which were disposed of.

The number of persons extradited from other States was 10 and of those handed over to other States was also 10.

Extradition.

The number of admissions into the jail was 113 against 59 in the last year. The daily average of prisoners was 19.

Prisons

The health of the prisoners was good.

There is no law regulating the registration of documents. As the number of documents for registration is very small, the State does not wish to introduce any law in this connection.

Registration.

A separate account of municipal receipts and expenditure has been opened with effect from the year under review.

Municipality

The total receipts were Rs. 2,186-8-0 and expenditure Rs 4,770-12-9. The deficit was paid by the State.

The rainfall in the year was about half the average as in the previous year

Weather, Crops, and Rainfall.

The *Kharif* crop yielded 13 annas and opium only 4 annas in the rupee

The prices of food grains were nearly 25 per cent higher than in the last year.

Wages and Labour and Prices of Food Grains

This was due to the immigration of persons from Rajputana and also to considerable exports being made to famine affected areas

The State income from trade was only Rs 12,062-10-0 as against Rs 14,740-15-3 in the past year There are no industries peculiar to the State

Trade and Manufacture.

The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs 3,518-5-3 against Rs 4,126-11-6 in the last year The chief items of expenditure were Rs 1,156-8-3 on stables and Rs 963-15-3 on the *Pahari* Bungalow

Public Works

Post Office

No new Post Offices were opened during the year

Mint.

There is nothing to note about the working of the State Mint during the year

General Condition of the State and its People

The financial condition of the State is the same as last year

The general health of the people was fairly good during the year

The total revenue collections for the year aggregated Rs 1,13,601-4-3 as against Rs 1,51,236-2 3 in the previous year

Revenue and Finance

Owing to deficient rainfall and damage to crops by frost only Rs 16,513 of the arrears due were recovered The total expenditure during the year was Rs 1,18,507-1-0 as against Rs 1,57,228-1-9 in the previous year

At the end of the year the total debt stood at Rs 1,65,187-10-6

There are two dispensaries in the State The total expenditure on medical institutions during the year was Rs 2,342-7-9 The number of children

Vital Statistics

vaccinated was 149 against 63 in the previous year Two hundred and eighty-seven persons were also inoculated against plague The number of births and deaths reported during the year was 514 and 541 respectively against 421 and 951 in the last year

The total number of schools during the year under report was 10 In one of these at Sailana primary English education is given In the rest Hindi alone is taught

Education.

The number of boys on the rolls was 182 and the total expenditure on education was Rs 1,080-6-3

(e) PIPLODA

The area of the Piploda Estate is about 60 square miles, its population is about 12,000 souls, and its gross revenue is about Rs 95,000

General and Political

The Estate pays a tribute of Rs 28,000 Salim Shahi to the Jaora State The Thakur of Piploda, Kesri Singh, is about 34 years of age He has a son named Mangal Singh, age 13 years, who is about to join the Mayo College at Ajmer The Thakur is connected by marriage with the families of the Thakurs of Baghi, Dhamotar (Pratabgarh), Raoti (Jodhpur), Wadhwan (Kathiawar), Bori (Jhabua), etc

The Thakur married in December 1905 a daughter of Maharaj Fateh Singh of Raoti and gave his own daughter in marriage into the same family

During the year under report Major Peacock, Political Agent in Malwa, paid a visit to Piploda The Thakur was invited to Indore to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Daly College and also on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales

No land settlement work was undertaken during the year. About 125 acres of land which had remained uncultivated since the famine of 1899-1900 was brought under the plough and a few *pucca* wells were also constructed.

Administration of Land.

No irrigation works exist in the Estate and land is watered from wells and *Odhis*.

One boundary case between Jaora and Piploda is still pending settlement. Another case which occurred during the previous year has been mutually settled. A part only of the *taccavi* advances made to the cultivators has been recovered owing to the opium crop being below the average.

The laws in force in British India have been generally adopted by the Estate with such modifications as are necessary to adapt them to the requirements of the Thakurate.

Legislation

The Chief Court of the Estate is the *Mahkma Khas* to which cases for revision and appeals are submitted. The decisions given by this Court are final.

The Estate has no regular military forces. About 35 sowars and 100 sepoys are kept up by the Estate for miscellaneous duties. These men are armed with country guns and swords.

Military Force

There are two guns in the Estate which are used for firing salutes.

The Police force consists of 42 men armed with guns and swords. These men are mostly employed as village *Havaldars* and *Chowkidars*, a few of them are *Moghias* by caste. There is one policeman to 164 square miles and 285 inhabitants. During the year under report 160 arrests were made as against 120 during the past year. Of these 72 were convicted as against 84 in the last year. The percentage of convictions was 52 against 72 in the last year a result which cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Police

There are two Criminal Courts. The higher of these is presided over by the Thakur.

Criminal Justice

The Magistrate of Piploda exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate. There were 401 cases, including 82 of the past year, for disposal. Of these 376 against 375 in the past year, were disposed of. The number of persons convicted and sentenced to various forms of punishment was 201.

The number of persons acquitted or discharged was 289. The effect of the orders issued to the Courts to be more careful in issuing warrants and summonses is not yet apparent as the number of acquittals is still as large as in the last year.

There were 5 appeals during the year. In 2 of these the sentence of the Lower Court was modified, in 2 it was confirmed and in 1 the proceedings of the Lower Court were quashed.

Civil Justice.

There are two Civil Courts of original jurisdiction and one of appeal.

The number of cases filed was 103 including those pending in the last year. Of these 96 were disposed of and 7 remained pending. During the last year the number of cases instituted was 101, of cases disposed of 89 and of cases pending at the end of the year 12.

The suits instituted were of the aggregate value of Rs 2,490-3-6 as against Rs 2,326 during the last year. There were no suits in respect of land. The number of appeals was 6 against 7 in the past year. All the appeal cases were disposed of during the year. No information regarding execution of decrees is available.

No persons from Piploda were extradited to other States. The persons whose extradition from the Gwalior State was applied for last year have not yet been handed over to the Estate.

Extradition

The case in which the Pratabgarh State refused to extradite certain Bhil culprits was referred to the Border Court.

The Estate jail has separate accommodation for male and female prisoners
 Persons remanded to custody are also kept in the jail in a quarter specially set apart for them

PRISONS.

The average daily number of prisoners varies from 4 to 5

Rules regarding registration have lately been introduced but without substantial result up to date

Registration.

Municipal Administration.

The creation of a municipality at Piploda is under consideration

The rainfall during the year was 20.47 inches, which was far below the normal average though somewhat better than the fall of the preceding year

Weather, Crops, and Rainfall

The weather has on the whole been satisfactory. Though opium has not been sown on so wide a scale as might have been wished, the yield has been fair. Some damage was done to the opium crop by high winds and rain.

The Makka and wheat crops were good

Wages were somewhat high owing to a rise in the price of staple food grains, but the influx of emigrants from Rajputana brought down wages to their normal condition.

Wages and Labour and Prices of Food Grains

The prices of food grains have risen since the demand from Rajputana has increased.

Forests

There is no forest of any importance in the Estate

The chief exports are wheat, Makka, Jowar, Linseed, Opium, Til, and Cotton, while imports consist mainly of Sugar, Gur and Cloth

Trade and Manufacture.

Coarse cloth and blankets are manufactured locally

With the exception of the usual annual repairs no Public Works were executed during the year

Public Works.

Post Office.

There is a Branch Post Office in Piploda

Mint.

The Estate has no mint

The effect of successive bad seasons has been detrimental to the finances of the Estate. The condition of the agriculturists is, however, generally speaking, satisfactory

General Condition of the Estate and its People

The estimated income of the current year is Rs 91,000. If this amount is actually realised, it will be a great improvement on the last year when the actual

Revenue and Finance.

receipts were only Rs 52,299 in consequence of which the Estate had to postpone the payment of instalments due to the Gwalior Darbar and Fotedar (Seth Chandmal Punamchand Dipchand). A further loan of Rs 20,000 was also obtained from the Gwalior Darbar to meet the current expenses of the Estate.

The total debts of the Estate now amount in round figures to Rs 1,49,247-9-0 as under —

	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
To Government, Principal	33,000	0	0	33,866	6	7
" Interest	866	6	7			
To Gwalior Darbar, Principal	59,000	0	0	62,419	14	5
" Interest	3,419	14	5			
To Seth Chandmal, including interest				52,961	4	0
				1,49,247	9	0

There is only one dispensary at Piploda in which 16,556 outdoor patients were treated during the year. The average daily number of patients was 45.36

Vital Statistics.

Some 93 major and minor operations were performed during the year. Vaccination is carried out on a very small scale, as the people are not yet fully aware of its benefits. Plague broke out in epidemic form during the year and the total

mortality from this disease was 62 The expenditure on medical and plague arrangements during the year was Rs 600

Registration of births and deaths has not yet been introduced

Education.

There is only one Hindi school at Piploda with 42 boys on the roll

A few indigenous Schools (*Pathshalas*) also exist in the villages

The question of the establishment of a Primary English School is under consideration

The long-standing dispute between the Jaora Darbar and the Thakur of Piploda

Miscellaneous

regarding the levy of Sayer in the Piploda villages was finally settled by the orders of

Government authorising the Thakur to collect the Sayer dues himself and to pay one-half, being the share due to the Jaora State, through the Malwa Agency The adjustment of the past collections, which are held in deposit by the Jaora Darbar, is now approaching settlement as the Thakur has accepted the accounts rendered by the Jaora Darbar in this connection

A question has been referred by the Thakur of Piploda regarding his rights to levy customs duty on imports and exports from the villages of Thukaria and Bachuria which have been leased by him to the Thakur of Sarwan and is under the consideration of the Agency The Thakur's demand for an increase of *Tanka* from Sarwan in respect of the above villages is also under consideration

The Thakur submitted his claim to succeed to the Estate of Sonkhera, an unguaranteed holding in Gwalior This claim has been rejected by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia

The Thakur has formed a local Committee of the Malwah Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha at Piploda under the presidency of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Kansar

Thakur Kesri Singh appears to take an intelligent interest in the affairs of his Estate, the administration of which may be regarded as generally satisfactory The present financial condition of the Estate is not such as to cause apprehension nor can it be held that the liabilities of the Estate are due to any want of economy or care on the part of the Thakur

Two or three good seasons should suffice to place the finances of the Estate on a satisfactory footing Until good seasons come it is difficult to expect much in the direction of administrative reform

(8) REVIEWS BY MR L W REYNOLDS, ICS, FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS, FOR THE YEAR 1905 06, OF THE STATES IN THE FIRST ASSISTANT'S CHARGE

(a) DEWAS, SENIOR BRANCH

The Report has been compiled by Rao Bahadur Raoji Janardhan Bhide, who held the office of the Superintendent throughout the year

2 As will be seen from the map which is attached to the Report, the State is not a compact area, but consists of four detached parganas widely separated from

General.

one another These parganas are themselves again split up, often village by village, between the Senior and Junior Branches All attempts to remedy the evil by exchanging these isolated portions of territory for tracts owned by other States adjoining Dewas have so far proved unsuccessful, but there can be no doubt that the administration would be improved and simplified if the Indore Darbar would exchange a portion of Indore territory near Dewas for the Bagod pargana, or if the two Dewas Darbars would arrange an interchange of villages among themselves There should be no insuperable difficulty in effecting an interchange, and the benefits to both Darbars would be considerable

3 The Superintendent's remarks on the land revenue administration are in a large measure reproduced from the

Revenue

administration report of the past year. For the three years immediately preceding the famine of 1899-1900 the collections

of land revenue averaged Rs 2,73,570 while the average for the five succeeding years was Rs 2,46,700. The assessment is undoubtedly too high, and indications are not wanting that the zeal of the revenue official has not always been tempered with discretion, and that there has been a tendency to sacrifice the future welfare of the State to the financial needs of the moment. The necessity for a considerate treatment of the cultivator at the present time cannot be overestimated. Famine and plague have seriously diminished the population. The neighbouring States of Indore and Gwalior, who can afford to be generous, are offering lenient terms to tenants and unless a speedy revision of the land revenue administration is effected in Dewas, it is not improbable that tenants will migrate. The Superintendent's report on the assessment of the Alot pargana showed that that pargana had recovered little if at all from the effects of the famine, and that some of the evils of the old Maratha revenue system still survived to the detriment of the cultivators.

Some relief will no doubt be afforded by the change in the date of the payments of the revenue instalments. The so called Dasehra cess, which was collected before the Kharif crop could be put on the market, drove the cultivators into the hands of the money-lenders. But no substantial improvement in the position can be hoped for until a systematic settlement has been carried out, and steps taken to insure its maintenance by providing a trained body of revenue officials. At present few of the Patwaris have an elementary knowledge of their duties, and work, which should be done by revenue officials, is carried out by *tipdars*, *sopdars* and the police. As a preliminary step, it will be necessary to bring up to date the survey records, and their examination may not improbably show that the survey which, though commenced in 1897, has but just been completed is too inaccurate to form the basis of a settlement.

4 The report might well have contained some comment on the fact that the Police reported offences exceed by 50 per cent the figures for the two preceding years, an increase which is not entirely accounted for by the fact that the figures are given for fourteen months. The comparatively small return of crime can scarcely be attributed to the efficiency of the police. The force has little discipline and training, and contains a large percentage of men who should be superannuated. A scheme for its reorganisation is under consideration, which will, it is hoped, result in increased efficiency without additional expenditure.

5 If the number of appeals and petitions may be taken as a criterion of the administration of justice, the State Courts may be congratulated on the results of the past year. There appears to be no delay in the disposal of cases, and the cases which have come up on appeal had evidently been carefully tried.

6 The Excise administration is capable of improvement. The revenue realised from the contracts for the sale of country spirit, etc., which are given jointly for both branches for varying periods, probably admits of expansion, but here again geographical conditions and interlacing jurisdictions are serious hindrances to the introduction of any uniform system. Reform should perhaps be postponed until the land revenue administration has been reorganised and the police rendered more efficient. Even then the nature of the modification of system in each pargana should synchronize with similar changes in the neighbouring States.

7 The medical institutions are maintained jointly for the two branches of the State. The number of patients returned as treated at the various dispensaries is 63,944—it in fact exceeds the entire population of the Senior Branch. The method by which this return is compiled seems to require examination.

The State Surgeon, Rao Sahib Krishna Rao Gopal Pathak, has done good work in his day. A younger and more energetic man is now required.

8 The financial results of the year were on the whole satisfactory, the closing balance exceeding the estimates by nearly Rs 60,000. This excess was partly due to increased receipts from land revenue and partly to a saving of expenditure under 'Public Works' owing to the postponement of certain building projects.

The increased expenditure under "Palace Expenses" is due to the appointment of a tutor and guardian for His Highness the Raja. The remaining heads of receipts and expenditure call for no comment. The State is still in debt to the extent of 2½ lakhs, and when the loan instalments and interest charges have been met, the balance available for works of improvement even in normal years is small, while in unfavourable seasons the most rigid economy is required to avoid a deficit. In these circumstances until a series of good years has restored financial prosperity, it is impossible to hope for rapid progress, and expenditure involving increases in recurring charges should be carefully avoided.

The present Superintendent has shown that he can be trusted to avoid unnecessary expenditure and to husband the resources of the State.

(b) DEWAS, JUNIOR BRANCH

For the three years preceding the famine of 1899-1900 the average collection of land revenue were approximately
 Rs 2,88,000

I—Revenue Administration

For the past seven years the average collections have been Rs 1,90,800 as against an average demand of Rs 2,91,200. No doubt the bad years which have succeeded the famine have retarded recovery, but it is abundantly clear that the recorded demand is quite unreaisable even in a good year.

The defects in the system of the administration of the land revenue which have been noticed in the case of the Senior Branch, are equally apparent in the sister State. His Highness the Raja made a special study of the conditions of the cultivators in his tour in the Sarangpur pargana. The survey records are out of date and probably inaccurate. In many instances the recorded area in which the rent charge is assessed was found to be at variance with the actual area cultivated, with the result that some tenants are assessed at the full recorded value of their original holding though they may only be actually cultivating half the area, while others are cultivating more land than is shown in their *khata* in the records.

His Highness is fully alive to the necessity for a thorough revision of the revenue administration, but the finances of the State are in such an unsatisfactory condition that it will be difficult to find the necessary funds for a settlement. The settlement operations could however most economically be carried out simultaneously with that of the Senior Branch. Any delay in the very necessary reform will inevitably result in a further decline in the receipts from land revenue. The system of Settlement finally adopted, if it is to be successful, must be simple. The class of revenue official which the State is able to obtain cannot be expected to give the regular and careful supervision which is required by an elaborate revenue system. As in the case of the Senior Branch, the first steps should be to fix more convenient dates for the recovery of the land revenue instalments, commence the training of the *patwaris* and the revision of the survey records. The Darbar should give this point early attention.

It would be interesting to know what steps are taken to see that the tenants are actually benefited by remissions and suspensions of land revenue. In a system where the money lender is often the intermediary between the revenue official and the cultivator, the opportunities for malversation are numerous.

The Report merely summarises the statistics given in the appendices. It

II—Judicial and Police

is hoped that future reports will contain some comments on the administration of justice as evidenced by the statistics. Thus out of a total number of 1,110 persons apprehended, 704 are shown as acquitted or discharged. These figures would seem to indicate either that arrests are being made unnecessarily or that the Courts are unduly lenient and slack.

The punishments awarded by the pargana Courts for theft are also worthy of notice. In the Dewas pargana, out of 15 persons convicted, 13 were punished with fine only. In Sarangpur, out of 14 convicted, 13 were sentenced to periods of rigorous imprisonment. In Ringnode, out of nine convicted, simple imprisonment is awarded in seven cases, while in the 21 convictions in the Bagod pargana punishments of fine only were awarded in each case.

Appendices VII and VIII are inaccurate and incomplete

The financial position of the State is far from satisfactory In the past

III.—Finance.

three years the ordinary receipts have

Rs 3,32,200 In each year the receipts have fallen short of and the expenditure has exceeded the Budget Estimates

In the year under report, the total receipts amounted to Rs 3,79,611-10-9 and the expenditure to Rs 3,77,150-6-4, leaving a quite inadequate closing balance of Rs 10,207-8-1

It is apparent that the year really ended with a heavy deficit and that even this small closing balance was only obtained by postponing payment of the instalments and interest due on the Gwalior and Indore loans

The liabilities of the State are now as follows —

	Rs	a	p
1 Balance of Gwalior loan	1,50,000	0	0
2 Balance of Indore loan	2,00,000	0	0
3 Arrears of interest on these loans	18,322	13	7
4 Contribution for 1905 06 payment of which has been postponed— Malwa Contingent	14,258	0	0
TOTAL	3,82,580	13	7

In addition to the cash balance the State has investments to the value of Rs 2,83,000 in Government paper To meet its present pressing liabilities the Darbar must presumably sell out a portion of its invested funds, but this is a measure which will only afford temporary relief

The State is in fact living above its income, the average annual excess of expenditure over receipts in the past three years amounting to Rs 17,000 A portion of this excess is no doubt due to unfavourable seasons and with good years the revenue collections should show an annual increase of Rs 20,000 at least, but if expenditure is to be maintained on its present scale, this will only mean equilibrium between receipts and expenditure and will leave little margin for loan repayments or original works The Darbar must, therefore, as the only alternative, reduce expenditure, some economy might for instance be effected in “unforeseen expenditure” The actual expenditure under this head appears on the average to have exceeded the Budget estimates by about Rs 20,000 annually in the past three years

(c) BAGLI

The year for which this Report has been prepared by the Superintendent, Pandit Ganpat Rao, closes a period of ten years during which the Bagli Estate

General.
has been under management At the close of the year 1896-97 the balance in hand amounted to Rs 1,02,765 and the liabilities to Rs 20,000 The year under report shows a surplus of Rs 1,75,769 The result on the whole may, in view of the character of the past five years, be regarded as satisfactory The major portion of this large balance which is far in excess of the needs of the Estate might well be devoted to works of public utility, the total charges on account of which during the past decade have only amounted to Rs 14,000

Suitable projects are under consideration, but as is indicated in the Report, great difficulty is experienced in Estates of this size in procuring the necessary machinery to prepare and carry out a Public Works programme

They are unable to afford to entertain a competent Engineer and expert advice is not available It is not unnatural therefore that some hesitation should be shown in embarking on costly projects with no better advice or supervision than that of a sub-overseer on Rs 50 a month

In the absence of the land records and accurate survey, which are required by an up-to-date system of revenue administration, rates are assessed by the old fashioned methods of usage and bargaining. The result is probably advantageous to the cultivators, for complaints are few and it is rarely necessary to resort to coercive measures to realise. As indicated in the Report, arrangements are now being made to establish an effective revenue system and to substitute proper land records for the present haphazard methods which depend almost entirely for their successful operation on the knowledge and ability of local officials.

When the settlement is completed, it will be possible to form a more just idea of the progress of the Thakurate and to obtain accurate statistics regarding cultivation and trade. Guess work information is all that is under present circumstances available. The survey which was commenced in 1896-97 and has but just been completed will be useless for settlement purposes.

The reference in paragraph 74 of the Report to the necessity of a revision of taxation is important. At present the fiscal system is distinctly mediæval. In addition to multifarious petty imposts such as fees on marriages, etc., the so-called *sayer* tax operates as an internal transit duty and its collection by a contractor under no proper supervision acts as an effective check on trade. The revision of taxation could best be undertaken simultaneously with the land revenue settlement.

Paragraph 36 of the Report indicates another useful reform. It is unnecessary to comment further on the character of the police force which is correctly described by the Superintendent.

In addition to the projects mentioned in paragraph 82 of the Report, the Thakurate has agreed to contribute towards the cost of the construction of the Indore-Nimawar road, ten miles of which will pass through the Thakurate and afford direct communication with Indore and Nimawar. The importance of this project will be considerably enhanced if the line of railway from Bir to Bhopal on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system, which it is proposed to survey, is eventually constructed. A *pucca* road from Bagh to Hat Pipia cutting the main road at or near Bamori, will provide the Thakurate with excellent lines of communication. At present, except in the town of Bagh, there is not even a third class road in the Estate. The completion of these projects should materially increase the trade and resources of the Thakurate. It is proposed to devote a portion of the present surplus to famine protective works of a remunerative nature which have hitherto received little attention.

The financial condition of the Estate is eminently satisfactory. In the year under report, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs 8,473-8-2 after allowing for an expenditure of Rs 7,000 on the Thakur's fourth marriage. In normal years the annual surplus should always exceed Rs 10,000 and should considerably increase as the resources of the Thakurate are developed.

During the period of Pandit Ganpat Rao's superintendency a considerable advance has been made in the efficiency of the administration, and if the reforms which are promised in the Report receive due attention, the Thakur should be able to start his administration on regular and well-organised lines and to maintain his Estate in a progressive condition.

PART III

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS

(1) REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY POLICE DURING THE YEAR 1905, BY MR H G WATERFIELD, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN CENTRAL INDIA

Sanctioned and Actual Strength on 31st
December 1905

The total sanctioned strength, excluding
the District Superintendent, was 470 of all
ranks

The actual strength was—

Inspector, 1st grade	1
Do 2nd do	2
Do 3rd do	1
Sub Inspector, 1st grade	2
Do 2nd do	3
Head Constable, 1st grade	1
Do 2nd do	4
Do 3rd do	8
Do 4th do	18
Do 5th do	14
Constable, 1st grade	32
Do 2nd do	151
Do 3rd do	211
Mounted Constables	4
TOTAL	452

The shortage in strength, viz, 18, is accounted for by—

- 1 Death from plague
- 2 Resignations
- 3 Dismissals for departmental and other offences
- 2 The office of the Inspector-General of Police was held by—

Mr H G Waterfield from 1st January 1905 to 30th March 1905

Changes in Establishment

Mr L W Reynolds, ICS, from 31st
March to 22nd May 1905, and from 26th
June 1905 to 25th July 1905

Mr G H White from 23rd May 1905 to 25th June 1905 and from 26th July
to the end of the year

Mr F H Bigg-Wither held charge as District Superintendent throughout
the year

One Sub-Inspector, 2nd grade, was appointed on probation in March to fill
a vacancy

One Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, resigned and his place had not been filled at
the end of the year

During the year also, 1 man retired on pension and 2 on gratuity and 1 was
discharged as medically unfit, while 41 men resigned, 33 were dismissed for
criminal or departmental offences and 4 recruits were discharged as unfit
characters for enrolment

Four men died and one Head Constable was transferred to another Depart-
ment

To fill existing vacancies 108 men were enrolled

3 Each of the Police Stations was inspected during the year by the District Superintendent and also by the Inspector-General Inspection.

Comparative Statistics of population, area and Police

4 The following table shows the relative proportions of Police to area per square mile and population.

Name of Division.	Police per square mile	Ratio of Police to population.
Mhow	18 8	1 to 321 7
Nimach	11 83	1 to 311
Nowgong	6 26	1 to 244 1
Indore Residency	34 8	1 to 236
Sehore	27 64	1 to 249
Satna	178 6	1 to 15 2
Manpur	6 26	1 to 419 3

It is not possible to give such statistics for the Agra-Bombay Road Section

5 During the year 466 offences against property were reported involving a loss valued at Rs 24,018-5-7 of which

CRIME AND WORKING OF POLICE.

(1) Offences against property

Rs 14,861-4-4 was recovered. Of these cases 94 were either transferred, or found to be non-cognizable, false, or were refused under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code

In the remaining 352 cases convictions were obtained in 151, being a percentage of 41 per cent to cases sent for trial as against 31 5 per cent of convictions in 1904

In these cases 233 persons were arrested of whom 195 were convicted giving a percentage of about 83 6 of convictions to accused sent up, as against 74 per cent (nearly) for 1904, while the percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 62 as against 32 per cent in 1904

There has thus been a decrease in cases with an increase in recoveries of property and in convictions of cases and accused, showing a general improvement in Police working

Under other sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code,

(2) Other cognization cases.

Gambling and Arms Acts, etc., 132 cases were reported. Of these 47 cases were compounded or found to be false or non-cognizable, and of the remaining 85 cases convictions were obtained in 53, while of 100 accused persons concerned 77 were convicted, giving a percentage of 77 as against 65 per cent obtained in similar sections in 1904.

In all the cases combined under the above headings, convictions were obtained in 46 per cent of cases reported as against 34 per cent in 1904, and the working in general shows a continuation of the decrease in crime that has prevailed in the last few years, with steady improvement in the working of the Police as is shown by increased convictions and recoveries of property stolen.

6 The best working according to figures is shown by the Sehore Division for

Comparative work of Divisions

the third consecutive year, but crime in that division was very light, and taking all things into consideration, really the best work was done in Mhow and Nowgong, both of them difficult charges. Indore and Nimach showed improvement and a good sign was that, there was no increase in crime during and prior to the time of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales when there was a large increase to the normal population of the Indore Residency. The Agency Police carried out their share of the work during Their Royal Highnesses' visit with credit

(2) ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT IN CENTRAL INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1905, BY MR. H G. WATERFIELD

The office of the Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Criminal Branch, was held by Mr. H. G. Waterfield from the beginning of the year till the 30th March 1905, on which date he handed over charge to Mr L. W. Reynolds, ICS, and proceeded on furlough

Mr. Reynolds held charge, in addition to his own duties, till 22nd May 1905, when he handed over to Mr. G. H. White of the Bombay Police, who, as Mr. Waterfield's *locum tenens*, remained in charge throughout the year except for a brief period, i.e., from the 26th June to 25th July 1905, when Mr. Reynolds again assumed charge, as Mr. White was obliged to proceed to Kasauli to undergo treatment at the Pasteur Institute

Mr. White handed over charge to Mr. Waterfield on that officer's return from leave on the 2nd of April 1906

2 The sanctioned strength of the Department in Central India is as follows.—

Assistant Criminal Branch.	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Dafadars	Najibs	Sweeper	Total.
1	7	14	14	22	1	59

The following casualties occurred during the year —

<i>Degraded—</i>	
Inspector	1
<i>Suspended—</i>	
Deputy Inspector	1
<i>Retired on pension—</i>	
Dafadar	1
<i>Retired on gratuity—</i>	
Dafadar	1
Najib	1

The Force is distributed into Sub-Agencies working under the immediate supervision of Political Officers and the Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Criminal Branch, as detailed below —

	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Dafadars.	Najibs
Gwalior	1	3	2	3
Bhopal	1	2	2	2
Bundelkhand	1	1	2	2
Bhopawar	1	1	2	3
Malwa		1	1	1

While the remainder of the strength are stationed at Head-quarters, Indore, and are employed in the office, as Line guard and reserve

Remaining Strength

	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Dafadars	Najibs
Headquarters	3	5	5	11

Mr White, during the year under report, inspected the Thagi and Dakaiti
Inspection Tours Sub-Agencies located at—

- (1) Sehore (2) Nimach.

while Mr Waterfield inspected Sehore during the first quarter of the year
3 Ninety-eight cases of dakaiti were reported in Central India during the
year 1905 as against 108 cases in 1904, being a slight decrease of 10 cases The
Details of Dakaitis value of the property plundered has, however, increased from Rs 57,874 to Rs 59,965 and the amount recovered from Rs 13,023 to Rs 14,881, while the number of persons killed and wounded has been reported to be 7 and 69 against 4 and 50 in 1904, respectively 1,316 dakaitis were reported as engaged in the commission of the cases alluded to during the year under report, whereas 1,823 dakaitis were said to be concerned during the year 1904 As usual, in many cases the same men have been concerned and therefore these figures are no gauge of the actual number of men engaged in dakaitis, a number of course considerably less than this Of the persons concerned 207 have been arrested, of which number 74 have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 35 have been discharged for want of sufficient evidence, 1 escaped, and the verdict in the cases of the remaining accused persons is awaited.

Seventeen cases of dakaiti, which were committed previous to 1905, were brought to light during the year under report The value of the property plundered in these cases amounted to Rs 9,853, of which a sum of Rs 6,359 was recovered In these cases two persons are reported to have been wounded by dakaitis of whom 277 were reported to have been concerned of this number 97 were arrested, of whom 38 were convicted, 11 were released, and 1 escaped, while the result of the trial of the rest is awaited.

Four cases of poisoning occurred during the year 1905 Of these 3 occurred within the Indore State while the remaining one took place in the Dhar State

In these cases the aggregate amount of spoil was Rs 182, four victims lost their lives, while two, who were also poisoned, recovered. Of the seven poisoners said to be concerned two were arrested but the verdicts in their cases have not yet been reported.

Criminal Tribes

4 During the course of his cold weather tour Mr White inspected the Moghia settlements at—

- (1) Raisen (Bhopal) (2) Ichawar (Bhopal)

while in the first quarter of the year Mr. Waterfield inspected the settlements of—

- (1) Rajgarh (4) Ichawar and Pipalthone
(2) Narsinghgarh (5) Maksudangarh
(3) Khilchipur

The attached returns Nos I, II, and III give details of the criminal tribes during the year under report At the end of 1905 there were 2,294 Moghias on the registers, as under —

1 Gwalior Residency	699
2 Indore Residency	381
3 Bhopal Agency	548
4 Bhopawar Agency	274
5 Malwa Agency	322
6 Dewas (Indore Agency)	36
7 Bundelkhand Agency	34
Total	2,294

At the close of the year 1904 there were 2,241 members on the register. During the year 1905, 51 absconded, 63 returned to their settlements, 59 died, and 107 were newly brought on the register, 2 were expunged from the registers and 5 were transferred. The total area of the land in the possession of members of the criminal tribes on 1st January 1905 was 37,154 bighas. Of this area 404 bighas were deducted from the total area on account of the absconding of certain members of the tribes, and 4,525 bighas more were granted to newly registered members, giving a total area of 41,275 bighas of land, occupied under the criminal tribes' rules.

One hundred and forty-four (144) crimes are reported to have been committed by criminal tribes in Central India as detailed below —

1 Bhopawar Agency	27
2 Indore Agency and Residency	10
3 Bhopal Agency	32
4 Malwa „	19
5 Gwahor „	43
6 Bundelkhand „	13
	<hr/>
Total	144
	<hr/>

During the year under report no members of the criminal tribe are reported to have been concerned in a dakaiti.

Cases committed by members of criminal tribes were as follows —

1 Highway Robbery	1
2 Murder	1
3 Cases of theft less than Rs 50	109
4 Do above Rs 50	12
5 Petty cases of theft	21
	<hr/>
Total	144
	<hr/>

In connection with these cases 270 persons were arrested of whom 169 were imprisoned, 58 discharged, 1 died and the remaining 42 were under trial at the close of the year 1905.

One hundred and forty-seven members of criminal tribes were confined in jails at the end of the year 1904. The number of admissions during the year 1905 was 553.

The number released during the year under report was 549 and the remainder 151 were under confinement at the end of the year 1905.

5 The Gwahor State reported 23 cases of which two occurred in 1904, report of which was received in 1905. Thus the number of dakaitis for 1905 is 21 against 25 for 1904.

SUB AGENCIES
Gwahor Residency

The amount of property looted was Rs 15,524 of which Rs 365 was recovered, as compared with Rs 20,961 stolen and Rs 201 recovered in the preceding year. In the 21 cases of dakaiti alluded to above, 3 persons were killed and 10 wounded. The Resident reports that 14 of these cases were committed in that portion of the Gwahor State which is in the direct Political charge of the Resident at Gwahor, and that in these the property stolen was valued at Rs 12,794. A comparative statement of crime in Gwahor State (under Gwahor Residency) for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 is subjoined.

District.	1903	1904	1905
Gird Gwalior	1	4	2
Bhind	2		3
Bhander	2		
Twargarh	..	1	..
Sikarwar		2	2
Narwar		1	1
Sabalgarh		1	1
Sheopur	2	3	1
Isagarh	1	1	4
Bajrangarh	2		
Bhilsa	17	2	
Pichore	} 2		1
Chanderi			
TOTAL	29	14	14

In the 7 remaining cases which took place in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies the value of property plundered amounted to Rs 2,730.

The following statement shows the incidence of dakaiti in the outlying portion of Gwalior for the last three years —

District	1903.	1904	1905
Shujalpur	1	4	1
Nimach	2	2	..
Ujjain		..	2
Mandsaur		2	3
Agar	1	1	.
Amjhera	1	2	1
TOTAL	5	11	7

No cases of mail robbery were reported during the year, and no cases of poisoning for plunder were brought to light

(a) In the Petty States one dakaiti was reported from Raghogarh in which buffaloes worth Rs 215-4-0 were carried away, and some of the animals valued at Rs. 50 were recovered.

A comparative statement of dakaiti in the Petty States for the year 1905 and the two previous years is given below —

Petty States.	1903	1904	1905
Raghogarh			1
Parone			
Garha			
Umr			
Bhadaura	1		
Sirsi	1		
Kaniadhana			
Agra-Barkhera			
Chabra (Tonk)			
Khaoda			
TOTAL	2	..	1

(b) Measures for the recognition of Criminals.

The Resident remarks that "in this respect the Gwalior Residency is still very much behind the times

The system of identification by finger prints has been introduced into the two Petty States of Raghogarh and Agra-Barkhera, but Gwalior itself, the parent State, still has the matter under consideration. The year has been an exceptionally busy one for the Gwalior Darbar, owing to the Royal Visit, and to the prevalence of famine, and this affords some excuse for the delay which has occurred. I trust that I shall be able to report next year that the system has been fully introduced throughout the State."

(c) Relations of the Departmental Officers to State Police.

The Resident remarks that "the relations have continued to be most amicable, and in no single instance has there been friction. At the Maharaja's request the services of the whole of the Thagi and Dakaiti establishment were placed at his Inspector-General of Police's disposal in connection with the Royal Visit to Gwalior, and the Inspector, Sirdar Bahadur Dyal Singh, organized an excellent little detective force which did its work admirably."

Dyal Singh was rewarded by the gift of a Victorian Order Medal from the hands of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his services and of those of his subordinates were warmly acknowledged by the Inspector-General of Police.

The Resident is well satisfied with the general work of the Department during the year 1905.

No cases of dakaiti were tried by the Resident during the year under report.

The Moghias of Garha were removed from the villages of Barsat, Parewa, Donger, and Salota and are now concentrated at Jamner. They are liberally provided with *khad*.

6 In the Indore State twenty-three cases of dakaiti were reported during the year 1905 as against 34 in the preceding year. Property valued at Rs 10,110 was plundered, and Rs 8,674 worth was recovered as against Rs 13,804 and Rs 6,923 respectively in 1904.

Indore Residency.

In two separate cases the dakaiti killed a villager, while 25 individuals were wounded. Of the 324 dakaiti concerned, 1 was killed in an encounter with the Police, 5 were wounded and 42 were arrested. Of these 14 were convicted while 20 were discharged, and one effected his escape.

The local Police had an encounter with a formidable gang of Bhil and Mina dakaiti, which had committed a serious dakaiti at Sujanpura village within the Bhanpura Police station limits. The dakaiti were followed for three days, and after a severe fight, in which 1 dakaiti was killed and 5 wounded, fled leaving over 200 head of cattle which they had looted.

In another encounter with dakaiti one State Policeman was killed.

The Indore Police has also been successful in breaking up another gang of dakaiti under the leadership of one Moti and his brother Mahadeo, son of Himta Sondhia "who by their exploits had created a reign of terror in the Bhanpura District for many years."

In a case of dakaiti which occurred on 10th September 1905, in the Nimar District, Mr. Seagram says that "several of the dakaiti concerned have been captured and some of the property recovered but extradition from Datia is causing great delay in the final disposal of the case, which, with another case, is the only instance of an organized dakaiti on a dwelling-house during the year throughout the whole State, and these cases were solely due to the famine which prevails this year in Alampur."

To cope with the formidable gangs of dakaiti, of which a brief notice has been given above, the Government of India has been pleased to allow a special issue of arms to the Indore Police. "They have been supplied, on loan, with 300 Martini-Henry Rifles and Carbines, and sanction has been accorded to the sale to the State of 700 converted breech-loading Carbines, of which 222 have been received to date."

Most of the cases were cattle lifting, and Mr Seagram writes that "the increase in cattle thefts is not a real increase, but is due to improved control of the reporting agency. Previously any loss of cattle, which could possibly be put down to straying, was never registered as a theft, cattle lifting is the crime of the State, and as such, it has been most carefully watched, and every endeavour made to ensure a correct record of all cases"

Three poisoning cases were reported during the year 1905. Three poisoners, of whom 2 were arrested, were concerned in these cases in which Rs 150 worth of property was stolen and Rs 48 worth recovered.

Poison was administered to the victims in one instance in sweets, and in another mixed with pulse, and the result was that 4 of them lost their lives while 2 recovered.

The Criminal Branch of the State Police made an excellent enquiry regarding Chandrabhedis or Sanorias, and has supplied a very complete register of them.

7 The Bhopal Agency reported 7 cases during the year 1905 as against 12 in the previous year

The total amount of property plundered was valued at Rs 7,536 of which the sum of Rs 557 was recovered, as against Rs 5,384 plundered and Rs 1,946 recovered in the previous year. Of the 51 dakaiti said to be concerned, 27 were arrested of whom 10 were convicted, as against 43 captured and 30 convicted in 1904.

Bhopal also reported 4 more cases of dakaiti, of which 1 occurred in 1903 and 3 in 1904. The aggregate value of property plundered in these cases amounted to Rs 1,721 of which property to the value of Rs 1,458 was recovered. Of the 25 persons concerned in these cases 15 were arrested, 12 convicted and 1 released.

No cases of poisoning occurred during the year under report.

One counterfeit coin was arrested in Khilchipur State, and convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Political Agent.

The Political Agent notes that the decrease in the number of cases in 1905 is satisfactory being said to be due to improved Police arrangements in the States of Bhopal and Rajgarh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colvin, Political Agent in Bhopal, inspected the Moghia settlements at Khilchipur and Narsinghar, and various defects were brought to the notice of the Darbars concerned.

Mr White inspected the Moghias of Ichawar and Raisen and Maksudangarh, and suggested certain reforms in his inspection report which was forwarded to the Political Agent in Bhopal.

The general complaint of the Moghias was that advances of *khad* during the monsoon was not given in time, and it is hoped that the defect may be remedied.

The Moghias of Kurwai, Pathari and Sironj (Tonk) were inspected during the year by Inspector Makbul Shah Ahmad and Deputy Inspector Chiragh Ali.

The staff attached to this Sub-Agency has been favourably reported on, and the Political Agent specially brings to notice the good work of Deputy Inspector Tribhuwan Nath of whom he says "seems deserving of promotion". Their services were utilized in several criminal cases in the Agency and were attended with success.

8 Eleven cases of dakaiti occurred during the year under review as compared with five cases in 1904, and property valued at Rs 12,164 was plundered of which Rs 334 worth were recovered as compared with Rs 2,395 and Rs 3 respectively in 1904. Six persons were reported to have been wounded in these cases. Of the 159 persons said to be concerned 21 were arrested of whom 1 was convicted and 1 released and the result of trial of the rest is awaited.

These cases occurred in States as under —

Orchha	4
Datia	2
Samthar	4
Panna	1
	—
	11
	—

The Thagi staff rendered assistance to the Jhansi District Police, and to the Jagirdar of Dhurwai in arresting criminals concerned in two dakaitis. They also assisted the Nowgong Local Police in a theft case in which the departmental officers were successful in arresting the offenders concerned, and recovering in full the stolen property belonging to Mr Gwatkin of the 18th Tiwana Lancers.

The departmental officers appeared as public prosecutors in the Court of the Political Agent in two cases of murder, a rape and a poisoning case.

In one of the murder cases three accused were sentenced to death and hanged, and in the case of rape the accused was sentenced to a limited term of imprisonment, while the accused in the poisoning, and the other murder cases, were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

The only criminal tribe settled down in Bundelkhand is the Kanjars, who are located at Dharampura near Nowgong, and are under the supervision of the Thagi and Dakaiti Sub-Agency.

At the beginning of the year 1905 there were 151 Kanjars, including women and children, residing at the village of Dharampura, and 12 more Kanjars were settled during the year under review, which gives a total number of 163 souls, of these 27 absconded, 3 were confined in jail, 3 died, in all 33, leaving a total number of 130 souls in the colony at the close of the year. The colony constitutes 28 families. These have been provided with land and bullocks and have cultivated it with Rabi and Kharif crops. As crops failed partly, they were provided with, and maintained themselves by labour.

They had also cultivated land with vegetables, but the produce was not much owing to the inferior quality of the land.

They are also employed in rope making and *nwar* and carpet weaving.

The Political Agent has made arrangement with the Indore and Datia States authorities to control Chandrabhedhis, and to supply Finger Impression Slips to the Central India Bureau at Indore.

The Political Agent has expressed his satisfaction with the work performed by each of the officers of the Thagi staff employed at the Sub-Agency.

No frontier difficulties regarding crime arose between the Native States *inter se* or between them and the neighbouring British districts.

9 Twenty cases of dakaiti occurred in Jhabua, 4 in Dhar, 3 in Ali Rajpur and 1 in Kathiwara States, in all 28 cases as against 23 in 1904, the property plundered was valued at Rs 12,320 of which Rs 4,583 worth was recovered as against Rs 12,876 and Rs 2,724 respectively in 1904. Eleven persons were wounded in these cases in which 430 offenders were said to have taken part, of whom 56 were arrested, 36 being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 8 discharged.

One case of poisoning occurred in the Dhar State during the year under review. Four criminals, who administered *dhatara* to three persons, were concerned in this case, but they were not traced.

The Political Agent writes that "the number of cases reported from Jhabua still continued to be an unsatisfactory feature of the Report."

The State Police is under re-organization which is to include the Thakurate Police, which it is hoped will give better working result than in the past.

The want of cordial co-operation between this State and the Khushalgarh State is, I consider, one of the causes for the large amount of undetected crime. With a view to an improvement, arrangements were recently made to extend the Central India Extradition Rules to these two States."

The period that has elapsed since this arrangement was made is too short to admit of any conclusion being arrived at as to its utility in the suppression of crime.

The Political Agent adds that "the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was not employed in connection with the investigation of any cases during the year" and he passes no remarks upon them.

10 Reports of 4 dakaiti cases were received from the Jaora State, and of one each from the Piploda, Ratlam and Sailana States in which property to the value of Rs 2,095 was plundered and Rs 318 recovered. Of the complainants 2 were wounded by dakaitis. Of the 79 dakaitis concerned, 15 were arrested.

Two cases of 1904 were reported, one from Ratlam and one from Sailana, during the year under report giving the sum of Rs 1,744 as plundered and Rs 1,225 as recovered.

During the cold weather of 1904-05 Major Peacock, Political Agent, made an inspection of the Moghias in Jaora, Ratlam and Sailana and the Darbars concerned were asked to remedy the defects which were noticed.

At the request of the Ratlam Darbar, a Deputy Inspector (Radha Kishan) was deputed by the Political Agent to assist the State in settling certain (20) Moghias of the State. The Deputy Inspector was also deputed to investigate a murder case and a complaint by certain Moghias against the Kamdar of Jawasia.

Majors Forbes, Peacock and Spence are highly satisfied with the work of the Thagi staff, and it is remarked that Deputy Inspector Radha Kishan is deserving of promotion.

11 No case of dakaiti or poisoning occurred during the year convicted and in any of the States under Agent
Baghelkhand Agency Agency

12 The Finger Print Bureau attached to this Agency dealt with of cases in 1905
Finger Print Bureau. number of Slips — arrangements in the

(a) Number of Slips on record on the 1st January 1905

(b) Received (from States) for record during the year 1905

(c) Received for record from British Provinces during the year 1905

TOTAL 7,030

(a) Number of Slips received for search from British Provinces and States other than in Central India during the year 1905 1,418

(b) Number of Slips received for search from the States in Central India 89

TOTAL 1,507

Number of Slips traced during the year 1905 of—

(a) British Districts 31

(b) States in Central India 5

TOTAL 36

Most of the States under the Political Officers of Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar have supplied Finger Print Slips during the year 1905.

Of the slips supplied by the States in Central India, 2,484 were forwarded to the Simla Bureau since August 1905, for permanent record. The number includes 154 slips received from the Indore and Datia States of Chanderbhedies.

Candidates to undergo a course of training at the Central India Agency Bureau were received from different districts in Central India, and the results have been on the whole good —

(1) Candidates of the States, including one passed with credit	7
(2) Candidates of the Central India Agency Police, including three passed with credit	34
(3) Thagi and Dakaiti Candidate	1
	—
TOTAL	42
	—

A

Statement showing the number of cases of dakaits reported by the Native States in Central India during the year 1905

Agency or Residency	State	Cases.	PROPERTY		No of PERSONS.		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS					REMARKS
			Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed	Wounded	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped	
INDORE RESIDENCY	Indore	23	Rs A P 10,109 13 3	Rs A P 8,673 9 0	4	30	324	42	14	20	1	
	TOTAL	23	10,109 13 3	8,673 9 0	4	30	324	42	14	20	1	
GWALIOR RESIDENCY	Gwalior	21	15,524 4 3	365 1 6	3	10	268	46	13	5		
	Raghogarh	1	215 4 0	50 0 0			5					
	TOTAL	22	15,739 8 3	415 1 6	3	10	273	46	13	5		
BHOPAL AGENCY	Rajgarh	2	302 2 0	282 0 0		2	11	5				
	Bhopal	4	374 12 0	275 0 0		8	31	22	10	1		
	Sironj	1	6,859 12 0				9					
	TOTAL	7	7,536 10 0	557 0 0		10	51	27	10	1		
BHOPAWAR AGENCY	Jhabua	20	11,269 5 0	4,582 12 9		9	348	48	36	2		
	Dhar	4	561 14 0			2	46	6		6		
	Alh Rajpur	3	218 8 9				16	2				
	Kathiawara	1	270 8 0				20					
	TOTAL	28	12,320 3 9	4,582 12 9		11	430	56	36	8		
BUNDEL-KHAND AGENCY	Samthar	4	7,264 13 0	96 2 0		2	72	1		1		
	Datia	2	2,088 4 0	210 0 0		2	19	4	1			
	Panna	1	606 14 0				8					
	Orchha	4	2,203 11 9	28 4 3		2	60	16				
	TOTAL	11	12,163 10 9	334 6 3		6	159	21	1	1		
MALWA AGENCY	Piploda	1	5 0 0				10	2				
	Ratlam	1	704 4 0				12					
	Jaora	4	1,111 0 0	183 12 0		1	42	13				
	Sailana	1	274 6 0	134 0 0		1	15					
	TOTAL	7	2,094 10 0	317 12 0		2	79	15				
BAGHELKHAND AGENCY	Nil											
	GRAND TOTAL	98	59,964 8 0	14,880 9 6	7	69	1,316	207	74	35	1	

B

Statement showing the number of cases of dakaits (committed previous to 1905) reported by the Native States in Central India during the year 1905

Agency or Residency	State	Cases.	PROPERTY		No OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF DAKAITS					REMARKS
			Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
INDORE RESIDENCY	Indore	1	Rs A P 610 8 0	Rs A P 372 0 0			12	12				
	TOTAL	1	610 8 0	372 0 0			12	12				
GWALIOR RESIDENCY	Gwahor	2	2,329 0 0	1,620 0 0			65	42	18			
	TOTAL	2	2,329 0 0	1,620 0 0			65	42	18			
BHOPAL AGENCY	Bhopal	4	1,721 10 0	1,457 12 0			25	15	12	1	1	
	TOTAL	4	1,721 10 0	1,457 12 0			25	15	12	1	1	
BHOPAWAR AGENCY	Jhabua	4	3,159 4 0	1,683 4 0		1	99	14	3	10		
	Dhar	3	153 0 0	1 4 0 one Dopata			26	12	5			
	TOTAL	7	3,312 4 0	1,684 8 0 one Dopata		1	125	26	8	10		
BUNDELKHAND AGENCY	Datia	1	135 0 0				10	2				
	TOTAL	1	135 0 0				10	2				
MALWA AGENCY	Ratlam	1	96 4 0				20					
	Sailana	1	1,648 0 0	1,225 0 0		1	20					
	TOTAL	2	1,744 4 0	1,225 0 0		1	40					
	GRAND TOTAL	17	9,852 10 0	6,359 4 0 one Dopata		2	277	97	38	11	1	

C

Statement showing the number of cases of poisoning reported by the Native States in Central India during the year 1905

Agency or Residency	State	Cases.	PROPERTY		No OF PERSONS		DISPOSAL OF POISONERS					REMARKS
			Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted	Released.	Acquitted.	
BHOPAWAR AGENCY	Indore	3	Rs A P 150 0 0	Rs A P 48 0 0	4	2	3	2				
	TOTAL	3	150 0 0	48 0 0	4	2	3	2				
INDORE RESIDENCY	Dhar	1	31 12 0			3	4					
	TOTAL	1	31 12 0			3	4					
	GRAND TOTAL	4	181 12 0	48 0 0	4	5	7	2				

No 1—Return showing the numbers of criminal tribes present, absconded, returned and registered in the

Name of State, Pargana, or District.	Number present on the 31st December 1904.	Number absconded during the year 1905	Number returned during the year 1905.	Number of deaths during the year 1905.	Number of new Moghias registered during the year 1905	QUANTITY OF LAND PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR 1905	
						Bighas	Biswas.
INDORE RESIDENCY							
Jagoti	24	1			1	117	18
Manasa	11				3		
Narayangarh	96	3	2	2	4	272	
Makron	132			1		107	7
Tarana	116	2	2	2	6	352	6
TOTAL	379	6	4	5	14	849	11
INDORE AGENCY							
Dawas, Senior Branch	15		1			63	8
Do Junior do	16	2			6	122	1
TOTAL	31	2	1		6	185	9
MALWA AGENCY							
Piploda	31					91	14
Sitamau	17	1					
Ratlam	122	3	2	1	15	472	3
Saulana	34		2	1		22	
Jaora	106			1		153	14
TOTAL	310	4	4	3	15	739	11
BHOPAWAR AGENCY							
Dhar	93	5	1	2		60	
Bakhtgarh	62	4	1	2	3	97	
Kachhi Baroda	79	1		3	4		
Multhan	47		1			68	
TOTAL	281	10	3	7	7	225	
BHOPAL AGENCY							
Rajgarh	126	7	1	3	1	563	1
Khulchipur	61	4	5	3			
Maksudangarh	28			1		49	13
Pathari	4	1					
Kurwai	37			2	6	120	
Sironj (Tonk)	20					40	
Pipla Nagar	2		1				
Narsinghgarh	81		1	5	6	22	
Bhopal	178	5	20	4	6	1,452	
TOTAL	537	17	28	18	19	2,246	14
BUNDELKHAND AGENCY							
Nowgong	38	6	1	2	3	64	8
TOTAL	38	6	1	2	3	64	8
GWALIOR RESIDENCY							
Isagarh	83	4	8	6			
Raghogarh	1						
Garha	12					10	12
Chapra Gagore	35						
Mandsaur	317		3	12	31	21	2
Ujjain	155	1	9	4	5		
Shahjahanpur	62	1	2	2	7	183	10
TOTAL	665	6	22	24	43	215	4
GRAND TOTAL	2,241	51	63	59	107	4,525	17

Native States in Central India and the land possessed by them during the year 1905

Number of absconders struck off from the register	Number of Moghas transferred to other State.	Number present on the 13th December 1905	QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY CRIMINAL TRIBES DURING THE YEAR 1904.		QUANTITY OF LAND POSSESSED BY CRIMINAL TRIBES DURING THE YEAR 1905		REMARKS.
			Bighas.	Biswas.	Bighas.	Biswas	
	1	23	290	6	408	4	
		14	264	18	201	18	
	1	96	1,211	2	1,483	2	
	3	128	2,126	6	2,233	13	
	To Tarana	120	1,768	4	2,120	10	
	5	381	5,660	16	6,447	7	
		16	256	10	319	18	
		20	282		404	1	
		36	538	10	723	19	
		31	881	11	973	5	
		16	281	4	269	4	
		135	2,657	17	3,130		
		35	897	4	919	4	
		105	1,680	10	1,834	4	
		322	6,398	6	7,125	17	
		87	1,398	15	1,458	15	
		60	1,572		1,669		
		79	1,606		1,494		
		48	922		990		
		274	5,498	15	5,611	15	
		118	1,416	1	1,979	2	
		59	1,067		1,067		
		27	337		386	13	
		3	60		40		
		41	946	2	1,066	2	
		19	368	13	408	13	
		3	60		60		
		83	1,635		1,657		
		195	2,032		3,484		
1		548	7,921	16	10,148	10	
		34	773	16	838	4	
		34	773	16	838	4	
		81	752	1	752	1	
		1	20	1	20		
		12	247	9	258	1	
		35	416		416		
		338	4,535		4,485	4	
		164	3,557		3,429	16	
		68	835		1,018	10	
1		699	10,362	10	10,379	12	
2	5	2,294	37,154	9	41,275	4	

No 2—Return of crimes committed by criminal tribes in Central India during the year 1905

Serial No	Name of State Pargana Zilla or District	Total of crimes committed during the year	Dakaites	Highway robbery	Murder	Theft less than 50 rupees	Theft more than Rs 50 and above	Petty cases	Number arrested during the year	Number sentenced during the year	Number discharged during the year	Number released during the year	Number under trial during the year	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	BHOPAWAR AGENCY													
1	Dhar	6				5		1	11	3	7		1	One died in jail.
2	Bakhtgarh	20				16	3	1	35	18	16			
3	Multhan	1					1		1	1				
4	Kachhi Baroda													
	TOTAL	27				21	4	2	47	22	23		1	One died.
	INDORE RESY AND AGENCY													
1	Tarana	1				1			2	1	1			
2	Jagoti	1		1					4	4				
3	Makron	3				3			3	2	1			
4	Narayangarh	2				1		1	2	1			1	
5	Manasa	1				1			1				1	
6	Dewas, Senior Branch	2				1		1	4	3	1			
	TOTAL	10		1		7		2	16	11	3		2	
	BHOPAL AGENCY													
1	Bhopal	11			1	10			16	3	3		10	
2	Sironj	3				3			10	10				
3	Rajgarh	9				4		5	19	13	1		5	
4	Kurwai	3				2		1	4	4				
5	Narsinghgarh	2				2			9	8	1			
6	Khilchipur	3				3			7	3	1		3	
7	Pathari	1				1			1		1			
	TOTAL	32			1	25		6	65	41	7		18	
	MALWA AGENCY													
1	Piploda	4				3		1	5	4			1	
2	Sitamau	3				3			5	3	2			
3	Jaora	6				4	1	1	8	7	1			
4	Ratlam	6				3	1	2	8	4	3		1	
	TOTAL	19				13	2	4	26	18	6		2	
	GWALIOR RESIDENCY													
1	Ujjain	11				9	2		20	13	6		1	
2	Shahjahanpur	7				6		1	14	5	2		7	
3	Mandsaur	12				7	4	1	22	12	6		4	
4	Isagarh	12				10		2	23	17	5		1	
5	Garha	1						1	3	3				
	TOTAL	43				32	6	5	82	50	19		13	
	BUNDELKHAND AGENCY													
1	Nówgong	13				11		2	33	27			6	
	TOTAL	13				11		2	33	27			6	
	GRAND TOTAL	144		1	1	109	12	21	270	169	58		42	One died.

No 3 —Jail return of the criminal tribes of the Central India Agency during the year 1905

Serial No	Name of State, Pargana, Zilla or District.	Number of prisoners during the year 1904.	Number of prisoners during the year 1905	Total.	Released during the year	NUMBER PRESENT IN JAILS DURING THE YEAR.			REMARKS.
						Sentenced during the year	Under trial during the year	Sentenced to life imprisonment during the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDORE RESY & AGENCY								
1	Narayangarh	2	24	26	19		7		
2	Rampura	3	1	4	4				
3	Tarana	9	9	18	17		1		
4	Makron	2	30	32	32				
5	Mehndpur	4	11	15	15				
6	Indore State Jail	8	66	74	47	21	5	1	
7	Central India Agency Jail	4	2	6	4	1		1	
8	Dewas, S B	1	5	6	6				
9	Do, J B		1	1		1			
	TOTAL	33	149	182	144	23	13	2	
	BHOPAWAR AGENCY								
1	Dhar	8	23	31	28	1	1	1	
2	Bakhtgarh	5	81	86	86				
3	Multhan	5	6	11	11				
4	Kachhi Baroda	4	1	5	5				
	TOTAL	22	111	133	130	1	1	1	
	BHOPAL AGENCY								
1	Rajgarh		14	14	12	2			
2	Khulchipur	2	21	23	22	1			
3	Kurwai	3	12	15	15				
4	Pathari		2	2	2				
5	Maksudangarh								
6	Narsinghgarh	3	14	17	14	3			
7	Bhopal	9	12	21	16	3		2	
8	Sironj (Tonk)		13	13	13				
	TOTAL	17	88	105	94	9		2	
	MALWA AGENCY								
1	Jaora	12	8	20	9	11			
2	Piploda		2	2	1		1		
3	Ratlam	3	10	13	12	1			
4	Sitamau	1	2	3	2	1			
5	Sailana	2	6	8	4	2	2		
	TOTAL	18	28	46	28	15	3		
	BUNDELKHAND AGENCY								
	Nowgong	2	8	10	9	1			
	TOTAL	2	8	10	9	1			
	GWALIOR RESIDENCY								
	State Jail	55	169	224	144	79		1	
	TOTAL	55	169	224	144	79		1	
	GRAND TOTAL	147	553	700	549	128	17	6	

(3) REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W W BAKER, R E, SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER AND SECRETARY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, ON THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC WORKS CARRIED OUT IN CENTRAL INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1905 06

1 The total outlay on Imperial Public Works including the outlay on "35 Protective Irrigation Works" amounted to Rs 5,52,059 as against Rs 4,74,059 for the previous year

2 (a) The actual realisations of revenue were Rs 15,336

(b) The expenditure was as detailed below —

Name of Head.	Budget grant, 1905-06.	Revised estimate.	Expenditure
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
35 Protective Irrigation Works		34,000	19,600
Civil Buildings	1 40,800	1,04,500	1,36 378
Communications	1,00 000	1,54,500	1 48,025
Miscellaneous Public Improvements		10,877	15,154
Establishments	1,12,084	1,12 400	1,11,295
Tools and Plant	5 100	9,000	14,095
Suspense	3,416		— 7,947
Expenditure in England			3,170
TOTAL	4,22,000	4,01,877	4,39,830

The following additional outlay was incurred —

	Ra
Military Works Imperial	14,530
Contributions	6,493
Local Funds, etc	83,118
Civil Department (Dak Bungalow and Circuit House Furniture, Establishment, etc)	8,088
	<u>1,12,229</u>

The following Major Works were completed or were in progress during the year —

IMPERIAL

Military

Name of work.	Amount of estimate	Expenditure during 1905 06.	Total expenditure to date.	REMARKS.
	Ra	Ra.	Ra.	
Water supply to European Infantry Lanes and Hospital at Indore	3,731	873	3,575	In progress

Civil Buildings

Providing office accommodation for the Police Department over the Treasury Office at Indore.	13,504	1,811	13,410	Practically completed.
Constructing a bungalow for the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakarti at Indore.	13,983	2,160	14,578	Completed.
Constructing Residency Stables at Indore	9,126	2,244	8,969	Do.
Do a new jail at Sirdarpur	27,071	7,479	28,082	Do.
Making and fitting record racks and galleries in the record rooms of the Agent Governor-General's Office.	4 734	3,275	4,694	Do
Constructing a new Treasury room at Sehore	5 161	3,268	3 268 approximate.	Work stopped under orders of Local Administration.
Constructing an office for the Public Works Department Sub-Divisional Officer at Sehore	3 820	4 124	4,124	Work completed.
Converting the Residency School into Executive Engineer's Office at Indore.	4 093	3,820	3,820	Nearly completed
Additions and alterations to Telegraph buildings at Indore	5,848	4,311	4,311	In progress.
Constructing a block for clerks' office attached to the Circuit house at Nowgong.	2 670	1,739	2,682	Completed
Constructing stables and out-houses for Political Agent's bungalow at Nowgong	3,225	3 085	3,085	Do.
Constructing a Circuit house at Nowgong with out-houses attached to it.	24,991	9,377	25,044	Do.
Constructing a guard room for the Residency at Indore	2,115	2,715	2 715	Do

Miscellaneous Public Improvements

Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1905 06	Total expenditure to date	REMARKS
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Encamping arrangements for Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Native Chiefs, at Indore	16,877	16,244	16,244	Completed.

Communications

Additions and alterations to the Dāk Bungalow at Nimach.	3,580	3,064	3 064	Completed.
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Tools and Plant

Purchase and supply of one ten ton steam roller from England for use in the Nagod Division.	7,002	7,361		Purchase completed
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LOCAL FUNDS

Communications

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate	Expenditure during 1905 06	Total expenditure to date	REMARKS
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Mandsaur-Sitaman Road	20 433	871	20 513	Completed.
Bamora Kurwai Road	29 319	4 893	31 432	In progress
Piploda Purnikheri Road	19 681	2 952	14 881	Do
Jhabua Meghnagar Road	61 951	5 822	84,492	Do.
Improvements to the Mandsaur-Sitaman Road.	6 138	4,556	4,556	Do.
Sinking a well and supplying a boiler for water supply at Indore.	5,332	4 271	4,271	Work stopped
Constructing an Inspection Bungalow at Kohari	5,975	4,004	4,004	Nearing completion
Nagod Kallinger Road.				In progress.
Metalling the remaining miles of Nagod Kallinger Road.	3 694	3,620	3 620	

CONTRIBUTIONS

Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1905 06	Total expenditure to date.	REMARKS
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
Constructing an Eye Hospital with two wards for the Charitable Hospital at Indore	30,872	3 665	37,156	Completed.

CIVIL BUDGET

Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1905-06	Total expenditure to date	REMARKS
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
Supply of furniture to the Circuit House at Nowgong	4,853	4,968	4,968	Completed.

The following statement shows the Engineer officers employed in the Imperial Public Works Department in Central India during 1905-06 —

Name.	Charge.	PERIOD OF TENURE.		REMARKS
		From	To	
Mr G G White Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.	Rajputana and Central India.	1-4-05	1-8-05	Since transferred to Burma, P W D
Lieutenant-Colonel W W Baker, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.	Do	2-8-05	31-3-06	Transferred from the C P
Mr R. Shrinivasa Iyer, M.A., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.	Do	1-4-05	20 3 06	Proceeded on long leave
Mr C. Davis, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.	Do	21 3-06	31-3-06	Transferred from P W D, Bengal.
Mr H. Marsh, C.I.E., Consulting Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works in Central India.	Central India	8-9-05	31 3-06	Transferred from United Provinces
Mr Brj Mohanlal, Rai Bahadur, Executive Engineer	Indore Division	1-4-05	31 3-06	
Mr C. C. Ray, Assistant Engineer	Do (Indore Sub Division.)	12-7 05	31 3-06	Transferred from Rajputana.
Mr H. J. Olphant, do	Do	10-10 05	31-3-06	On privilege leave for two months eight days combined with furlough for three months twenty two days from 10th January 06
Mr Narayan Dass, do	Do. (Sehore Sub-Division.)	1-4-05	27 3-06	Under suspension from 17th January '06 to 27th March '06. Services dispensed with on 28th March '06.
Mr L. A. Light, Executive Engineer	Nagod Division	1 4-05	31 3 06	

The subjoined statement gives the total length of roads maintained by the Imperial Public Works Department during 1905-06 —

Public Works Department Division.	LENGTH OF ROADS IN MILES			REMARKS
	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total	
Indore Division	400	N7	400	
Nagod Division	271 M.	14 M.	286 M.	
	2½ Fur	6½ Fur	1 Fur	

INVESTIGATIONS IN REGARD TO PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS IN CENTRAL INDIA 1905-06.

The Report as furnished by Mr H Marsh, C.I.E., Consulting Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works in Central India, is reproduced below —

I took over the office of Consulting Engineer for Protective Works in Central India on the 8th September 1905. From that date till the 15th October, correspondence was carried on with the Political Officers of the Agency, files studied, and the evidence collected by the Irrigation Commissions was examined.

2 In the latter month, visits were paid to Gwalior and Bhopal. When in the former State, the Maharaja conveyed me a distance of 42 miles to see a new and important Reservoir Band at Tikamgarh, as the masonry portion of it was considered unsafe. The work can be made quite useful by supplementing the wall,

with front and rear earthen embankments, and it is believed His Highness will adopt this measure. The construction will afford very suitable employment to labourers in the existing famine.

3 Some time was also spent in discussing survey work, which Mr Mooraj, the State Superintending Engineer, was about to start.

4 At Bhopal, I made the acquaintance of Her Highness the Begam and her State officers. The monsoon of 1905 had been well distributed in this Agency, and no fears of distress were anticipated, still Her Highness professed her desire to push on irrigation works, employ proper engineering staff, and was desirous that I should march through her territory when an opportunity occurred.

5 November was mostly spent at Indore where a large assemblage had been arranged to await the arrival of the Viceroy and the Prince of Wales. The Honourable Major Daly kindly asked me to come there in that month, as it was an excellent opportunity for meeting not only the British officers of Central India, but also the Chiefs, and their principal advisors.

6 Immediately after the departure of the Royal Visitors, Major Daly held a meeting of the Residents, Political Agents, and Public Works officers, and the question of a tour programme and other matters were discussed. It was decided that Bundelkhand was in most immediate need of inspection, and arrangements were made, so that I could march through that Agency at an early date. Printed instructions for the prosecution of surveys were distributed with the object of giving State Engineers lines on which they could initiate useful schemes.

7 December was spent in marching through Datia and Samthar. Pages 1 to 7 of the printed inspection notes deal with this part of the tour, and need not be repeated. It is sufficient to say that the preliminary surveys now in hand show that by going 19 miles above the Railway Bridge (across the Sind River) complete command can be obtained over all the Pahnj Sind Doab, which comprises nearly 1,500 square miles of the Datia, Gwalior and Indore territories. This is a very important matter, as the source of supply has a gathering area of 10,000 square miles, and as far as I can make out, possesses unlimited sites for reservoirs. My experience of similar large Central India rivers, *i.e.*, the Betwa, Ken and Dhasan is that they never fail to give enough water to fill storage volumes, and that consequently (if a sufficient number of dams are built) the irrigation of the commanded areas will be as secure as that of the Ganges and Jumna Canals.

8 January and February were spent in touring through Chhatarpur, Bijawar, and Panna as described in pages 7 to 23 of the inspection notes. Since they were written I have employed survey parties in testing the possibilities of the Upper Ken and Upper Dhasan Canals with the results that useful schemes seem to be possible. As described in paragraph 7, irrigation schemes, which depend on large rivers with sufficient storage power, are safe in years of drought, and for this reason I have hitherto devoted most of my time to such enterprises.

9 At the same time the inspection notes will show that the question of existing tanks and small reservoirs have not been neglected. Very useful results may be expected, if old storage bunds are merely put in order, and if the people are restrained from cutting them for the purpose of cultivating the beds of the tanks. This penny-wise-pound-foolish policy has had disastrous effects. No doubt the beds of tanks are very fertile, but the area is often smaller than would be cultivated along the fringe, if the water was allowed to remain in the reservoirs, from whence it maintained the spring level in surrounding wells, from whence the dew benefitted the neighbouring pasturage, and where it was a never-ending source of comfort to man and beast.

10 During the month of March visits were paid to Ajmer, Indore, Bhopal, Jhansi, Gwalior and Nowgong.

11 At Ajmer I had the advantage of conferring with Mr Manners Smith, who was about to close his office, and who was, therefore, in a position to transfer to Central India surveyors, draughtsmen, clerks and instruments.

12 At Indore I explained the scope of the proposed Sind, Dhasan and Ken Canals to the Hon'ble the Agent and settled various financial matters with the Secretary for Public Works. Mr Cowley, the State Engineer, consulted me about

a useful project which was approaching completion, and informed me that several others were in course of preparation

13 A halt was made at Bhopal by request of the Begam Her Highness explained existing troubles about initiating project work Major Bayley was present, and I subsequently gave him a memorandum stating what course seemed advisable

14 At Jhansi the surveys in connection with the proposed Sind River Canal were discussed and the Overseer was directed to level on a new trial line, which has since been found very suitable If his observations are accurate, the Sind River Canal will be a far more economical work than the existing Betwa or Ken Canal, and will I think be just as beneficial

15 At Nowgong I met Mr G B Scott and explained what observations I required in connection with the upper reaches of the Dhasan and Ken I found this officer had an invaluable knowledge of the country, and was about to dismiss his staff of trained surveyors, tindals, etc With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Agent I was therefore very pleased to engage his services and to place under his orders the men I had engaged at Ajmer Thus it has happily occurred that with the help of Mr Manners Smith's staff and Mr Scott's staff, I will soon be in a position to report on the potential value of the proposed canals from the Upper Dhasan and Upper Ken They are explained in the accompanying inspection notes for January and February 1906, and are referred to in paragraph 718 of the Irrigation Commission Report, Part II

16 When these matters are settled the same men will be employed, as explained in the above paragraph, in—

(a) deciding what measures if any should be taken for the restoration, repairs or improvement of existing tanks,

(b) surveying with the object of selecting additional works, small and large.

17 From Nowgong I passed on to Gwahior, where the Maharaja had arranged an excursion to inspect the site of the new reservoir in the Sank river The Superintending Engineer, Mr Mooraj, had prepared a rough scheme showing that it would cost about 20 lacs I went over the site of the dam and road some 10 miles along the proposed line of main canal The project seemed promising, and His Highness was therefore enabled to order commencement of the earthwork and thus find employment for 25,000 distressed people. It was, however, arranged that Mr Mooraj should complete his scheme and drawings and bring it to me for final consideration.

18 As regards the work carried out in Indore, I have received a complete memorandum by Mr Cowley, State Engineer It is, that between September 1904 and October 1905 Rs 39,000 were spent in repairing existing tanks, the Resident explains that this allotment will be increased in the coming year Mr Cowley adds that three irrigation parties have been making hydrographic surveys between November 1905 and April 1906, and that several projects are now being prepared in this office

From the list that has been furnished it is plain that a large programme of work will be ready for execution as soon as the Darbar will give the funds, or when ever famine necessitates the employment of distressed labourers

19 In Bhopawar Agency, Major Beville states that the irrigation outlay in Dhar amounted to Rs 40,000, in Barwani to Rs 10,000 In Jobat some money was also spent, but Jhabua and Ah Rajpur were too involved to find funds for irrigation It is added that most of the Dhar and Barwani money was spent in the useful work of repairing wells Surveys for a large tank at Pipri are, however, in hand, and it is well to know that cultivators are being encouraged to construct field bands

This form of protective measure will be specially beneficial to Central India, as it reduces denudation and ravining, generally secures the rabi crops and strengthens the subterranean resources

20 In Malwa, Major Spence reports that protective works have been confined to—

(a) Repairing existing wells and tanks,

(b) Constructing new wells, etc

The Darbar states that there is very little scope for irrigation projects.

21 In Baghelkhand, Major Cubitt reports that the country is suitable for field embankments and that both Rewa and Nagod grant proprietary rights in the land, which is thus improved. This is a very important matter, and I understand considerable activity in this direction has thereby resulted. Indeed when I was touring in the Panna State, and was recommending this industry to the headmen of the villages, they told me it was becoming popular in Nagod. It is hoped that the movement will become general, and will receive ample encouragement from all Darbars.

22 In Gwalior, His Highness has appointed Mr Mooraj, Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, and has given him a full staff of assistants to project new works. One large project has recently been sanctioned, and Mr Mooraj is confident that more will soon follow. Very considerable activity in protective works may be, therefore, expected in the near future, as Gwalior possesses many good streams and rivers.

23 In Bhopal, Her Highness has appointed two Assistant Engineers, and I hope soon to receive projects from them.

24 In Bundelkhand, all the States are carrying out small works and assisting cultivators with *taccari* for repair to tanks and wells.

Nothing more need be said about the prosecution of larger schemes in this Agency.

25 The Imperial outlay in 1905-06 amounted to Rs 20,000 and included the salary and travelling allowance of the Consulting Engineer and his Camp establishment. Bisharat Husain, Overseer, was employed from the 15th January 1906 at Rs 150 per mensem for the purpose of surveying the Sind River Canal Project.

(4) REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1905 06

Mr W T van Someren, C I E, held charge of the Circle throughout the year.

Extensions

2 The total number of permanent post offices open on 31st March 1906 in the Central India portion of this Circle was 113, viz, 4 head, 25 sub and 84 branch offices, as against 111, viz, 4 head, 25 sub and 82 branch offices on 31st March 1905.

3 Ten letter-boxes were opened and one closed during the year, there were 77 letter-boxes existing on 31st March 1906 compared with 68 in the previous year.

Letter boxes

Mail Lines

4 No mail lines were opened or closed during the year.

Postal Unity

5 No fresh State entered into Postal Unity during the year under review.

A free grant of Rs 2,000 worth of service stamps was made to the Dhar State at the instance of the Political authorities.

6 The following is a comparative statement of articles sent out for delivery by Post Offices in the Central India portion of this Circle and of money orders issued and paid.

Year	Letter mail articles	Parcel mail articles	No of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	No of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
				Rs.		Rs
1904 05	55 34 086	46,748	1,43 628	35 83 535	42,813	11 44,469
1905 06	55 45,184	56 731	1,62,564	36 00,142	48,362	15,80 829
Difference	+ 11,098	+9,983	+ 18 936	+ 16,607	+ 5 549	+ 4,36,300

The percentage of increase was as follows —

Letter mail articles	5 9
Parcel mail articles	21 2
No of money orders issued	13 1
Amount of money orders issued	04
No of money orders paid	12 8
Amount of money orders paid	38 1

7 The following table gives the figures for the year under review compared with those of the preceding year —

Year	Insured articles	Value of insured articles.	Value payable articles	Amount specified for recovery	Ordinary parcels registered.	Ordinary parcels unregistered
		Rs		Rs.		
1904-05	3 473	7 03,777	5 127	1,61 401	10,805	3,118
1905-06	4,243	8 85,257	8,053	2,37,045	13,038	2,586
Difference	+ 770	+ 1,81,480	+ 2,026	+ 76,244	+ 2,233	—532

The increase and decrease are as follows —

Insured articles	22 1
	Increase
Value of insured articles	25 7
	Increase
Value payable articles	57 07
	Increase
Amount specified for recovery	47 2
	Increase
Ordinary parcels registered	20 1
	Increase
Ordinary parcels unregistered	20 5
	Decrease

8 No case of highway robbery of mails occurred in the Central India portion of this circle during the year under review

9 The number of offices authorised to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôt at Sambhar and Pachbadra is the same as it was in the preceding year No post office in Central India received indents for salt

10 The sale of quinine at post offices in the Central India Agency during the year under review and for the preceding year is noted below —

Quinine.	
1904 05	21,568 Seven grain powders
1905 06	13,449 do do

The powders sold during the year under review represent 13½lbs of the drug valued at Rs 200-6-6 as against 21½lbs of the drug valued at Rs 324-4-11 in the previous year The sales by village postmen numbered 142 powders as against 534 powders in the preceding year

11 No new combined offices were opened and none were closed in Central India during the year under review, 17 combined offices were open on 31st March

1906 These offices received 66,685 and sent 53,481 messages yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of Rs 29,587-13 0 as against Rs 51,307 received and 49,660 messages sent yielding a revenue of Rs 30,058-3-0 in the preceding year

The number of receiving post offices in the Central India portion of this Circle at which telegrams were booked by the public and sent by post to the nearest Telegraph office for transmission by wire was 31 These offices booked 2,446 messages representing a revenue of Rs 1,267-8-0

12 On the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Indore during November 1905, a Camp post office was opened at Indore No Camp post offices accompanied the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India on tour during the year.

- 13 A temporary post office was opened for Military Manoeuvres Camp at Killoid under the Mhow head office from 12th February to 3rd March 1906
Temporary post offices.
- 14 During the year under review two cases of theft by postal servants occurred in the Central India portion of the Rajputana Circle
Thefts by postal servants
- 15 During the year under review there was only one case of fraud in connection with postage stamps in the Central India portion of this circle as against one in the previous year
Frauds in connection with postage stamps
- 16 No cases of burglary or house breaking occurred during the year
Burglaries
- 17 Plague broke out in a mild form during the year in Central India and one post office, viz, Indore City, had to be removed to tents
Miscellaneous.
- The delivery work of the Indore City Sub office was transferred to Indore Head Office during the year. Much difficulty was at first experienced in carrying out the scheme as the people were strongly opposed to it, but in course of time they came to realise the advantage of the measure.
- 18 As in past years the relations of the Department with the various Darbars have continued to be of a cordial character
Concluding remarks.

(5) BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS DURING 1905 06

Lieutenant C F McKenzie, who settled some boundary cases in 1904-05, continued to do the work of the Boundary Settlement Officer till March 1906. The following disputes were settled —

1	<u>Dona</u> <u>Lahar</u>	(Gwalior) vs	<u>Aswar</u> <u>Alampur</u>	(Indore)	Settled by mutual agreement
2	<u>Churli</u> <u>Lahar</u>	(ditto) vs	<u>Aswar</u> <u>Alampur</u>	(ditto)	Ditto
3	<u>Sujanpura</u> <u>Lahar</u>	(ditto) vs	<u>Aswar</u> <u>Alampur</u>	(ditto)	Ditto
4	<u>Piproda</u> <u>Basoda</u>	(ditto) vs	<u>Goria</u> <u>Bairasia</u>	(Bhopal)	Ditto
5	<u>Polai</u> <u>Sonkatch</u>	(ditto) vs	<u>Umrod</u> <u>Sundarsi</u>	(Dhar)	Ditto
6	<u>Raipur</u> <u>Sonkatch</u>	(ditto) vs	Sundarpur	(Tonk Thakurate)	Ditto
7	Muhammadvhera	(Gwalior) vs	Sundarpur	(Tonk Thakurate)	Ditto
8	Porkho (Sirsi)	vs	Naghera	(Bhadora)	Settled by Boundary Settlement Officer personally
9	<u>Torjaod</u> <u>Kolaras</u>	(Gwalior) vs	Brim Thana	(Paron)	Ditto
10	<u>Bamor</u> <u>Kolaras</u>	(ditto) vs	Barai	(Paron)	Ditto
11	<u>Kamer</u> <u>Namli</u>	(Ratlam) vs	Dhanesra	(Sailana)	Ditto
12	<u>Chanduri</u> <u>Amphera</u>	(Gwalior) vs	Ambakundia	(Nimkhera)	Ditto
13	<u>Pachperia</u> <u>Basoda</u>	(ditto) vs	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px; text-align: center;"> <u>Gondipura</u> <u>Muhammadgarh</u> and <u>Shahzadpur</u> <u>Bhopal</u> </div> </div>		Ditto
14	<u>Chaubara</u> <u>Sonkatch</u>	(ditto) vs	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px; text-align: center;"> <u>Murmi Bijaigarh</u> <u>Thakurate</u> </div> </div>		Settled on oath
15	<u>Dhondia</u> <u>Kolaras</u>	(ditto) vs	Bhati	(Paron)	Ditto
16	Sundarpur (Tonk Thakurate)	vs	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px; text-align: center;"> <u>Khindrakheri</u> (Arnia Thakurate) </div> </div>		By Panchayet

2 The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year and those which are still pending —

	No of cases pending on the 1st April 1905	No of cases instituted during the year 1905-06.	No of cases settled during the year 1905-06	No of cases pending on the 1st April 1906
Gwalior Residency	20	22	26	16
Indore „	28		3	25
Indore Agency	7		7	
Bhopal „	3		2	1
Bundelkhand Agency		3	3	
Baghelkhand „	6	4		10
Malwa „		1	1	
Bhopawar „	9		2	7
TOTAL	73	30	44	59

(6) JUDICIAL AND JAIL

During the year under report 1,452 suits were filed in the British Courts in the Central India Agency against 1,373 in the previous year. Of these 1,090 were Civil Justice. Small Cause Court cases. When the year closed 113 suits were pending against 162 in the previous year.

The number of Civil appeals instituted in the various Courts was 96. Of these 61 were in the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General, but the majority were applications for the revision of the decrees of the Small Cause Courts. Ninety-three appeals were disposed of inclusive of those pending from the previous year.

The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs 1,30,374-9-8½ against Rs 1,66,467-11-3, the value of suits disposed of during the previous year.

During the year under report 988 decrees were executed, and their value was Rs 1,35,793-8-2 against 1,180 decrees of the value of Rs 1,72,510-1-2 executed in the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits was 43 days, and of the Small Cause Court suits 24 days, against 42 3 and 27 8 days respectively, in the previous year.

The average cost of regular suits was Rs 14-13-8, and of Small Cause Court suits Rs 6-2-8, against Rs 17-9-11 and Rs 5-11-0, respectively, in the previous year.

The average cost of execution of decrees was about 14½ annas against Rs 1-3-0 in the previous year.

The average time taken in executing decrees was 20 5 days against 28 4 days in the previous year.

The number of cases instituted during the year was 2,271 (including 1,195 cases under the Cantonment Code) against 2,049 in the previous year. The number of accused dealt with was 3,256. Of these 2,399 were convicted, 774 were discharged or acquitted, 23 were otherwise dealt with and 60 were in custody pending trial at the end of the year.

The number of criminal appeals and confirmation cases disposed of by the Agent to the Governor-General was 37. The number of appeals disposed of by other Courts was 55. In 77 of these cases the orders of the Lower Courts were upheld, in 12 cases they were reversed and in 3 they were modified.

The number of documents registered during the year was 273 against 398 in the previous year. The fee realised was Rs 844-4-0 against Rs 1,324-4-4 realised in the previous year.

Registration.

The usual annual repairs to the buildings were executed by the Public Works
Central India Agency Jail. Department They are all in good order.

The conduct of the jail officials has been satisfactory

The general health of the prisoners has been good

The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital as indoor patients was 344 of whom 3 died The daily average of sick has been 6.87

The prisoners were employed during the year in *durry* weaving, in stone polishing and in grinding corn, but a large number was employed on extra mural labour for a portion of the year

The total number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year was 2,676 of whom 232 were still undergoing sentence at the end of the year The daily average number of prisoners was 285

The value of articles manufactured in the Jail during the year was Rs 2,399-15-5 against Rs 1,864-13-3 in the previous year

The average annual cost for the maintenance of a prisoner was Rs 72-15-5

(7) REPORT ON THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT FOR 1905-06

The table below, giving the quantity of opium exported and of pass duty realised during the year, shows a great falling-off as compared with the figures for 1904-05

		1904-05	1905-06
No of Chests	{ Imperial	19,287	14,598½
	{ Provincial	629½	685
Duty realised	{ Imperial	1,15,12,550	87,59,100
	{ Provincial	4,40,650	4,79,500

Seventy-seven chests of provincial opium were passed free of duty as against 60 in the previous year

The decrease in exports to China was ascribed to —

- (i) The reduction of stock owing to bad seasons in Malwa
- (ii) The very high prices which ruled in the Malwa markets
- (iii) The increased consumption of home-grown opium in China

The duty of Rs 600 a chest on exports to China and of Rs 700 on Provincial exports remained unchanged

2 The stock in hand is estimated at about 24,000 chests of old and 16,000 chests of new opium

3 The outturn of the season 1905-06 is estimated at 19,000 chests

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Appendix I.

List of Reports on States and Estates

Agency or Residency	State or Estate	Date of receipt of Report.	Date of receipt of Political Officer's Review
GWALIOR RESIDENCY	Gwalior	7th March 1907	27th March 1907
	Petty States (includes 11 States and Estates)	26th " "	No review
INDORE RESIDENCY	Indore	12th July 1906	12th July 1906
INDORE AGENCY	Dewas, Senior Branch	3rd October 1906	26th October 1906
	Dewas, Junior Branch	6th November "	26th November "
	Bagli	4th December "	14th December "
BHOPAL AGENCY	Bhopal	20th September 1906	5th September 1906
	Rajgarh	14th August "	5th " "
	Narsinghgarh	1st " "	5th " "
	Khulchipur	14th September "	12th " "
	Kurwai	3rd " "	5th " "
	Maksudangarh	3rd August "	5th " "
	Pathari	10th November "	5th " "
	Suthalia	7th January 1907	7th March 1907
	Hasoda	15th " "	7th " "
	Petty States (includes 12 States and Estates)	27th February "	No review
BUNDELKHAND AGENCY	Chhatarpur	5th March 1907	13th March 1907
	Charkhari	25th " "	13th April "
	Bijawar	8th January "	8th March "
	Baoul	15th " "	8th " "
	Lughwal	13th " "	8th " "
	Gaurihar	8th " "	8th " "
	Jigul	8th " "	8th " "
	Sarda	12th " "	8th " "
	Panna	25th March "	13th April "
	Datia	28th January "	8th March "
	Garanli	28th December 1906	7th February "
	Bijna	8th January 1907	8th March "
	Beri	8th " "	8th " "
	Tori Fatehpur	8th " "	8th " "
	Dhorwal	1st February "	8th " "
	Samthar	7th March "	13th " "
	Bihat	8th " "	13th " "
	Nagawanu Rebai	8th April "	13th April "
	Banka Pahari	25th March "	13th " "
	Alipura	22nd April "	29th " "
BAGHELKHAND AGENCY	Rewa	15th October 1906	3rd November 1906
	Nagod	22nd " "	10th " "
	Jaso	22nd " "	No review
	Petty States (includes 9 States and Estates)	15th " "	Ditto
MALWA AGENCY	Jaora	16th July 1906	2nd August 1906
	Ratlam	2nd August "	2nd " "
	Sailana	18th December "	14th September "
	Sitamau	14th July "	14th July "
	Piploda	16th " "	16th " "
BHOPALWAR AGENCY	Dbar	7th July 1906	7th July 1906
	Barwani	28th August "	28th August "
	Ali Rajpur	6th " "	6th " "
	Jhahna	6th " "	6th " "
	Jobat	6th " "	6th " "
	Petty States (includes 11 States and Estates)	3rd September "	3rd September "

Appendix II.

Crop Returns

Year	Baghelkhand Agency		Bhopal Agency		Bhopawar Agency		Bundelkhand Agency		Gwalior Residency		Malwa Agency	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	k	r	k	r	k	r	k	r	k	r	k	r
1867-68	...	.	10	10	18	18	6	12	9	12	11	16
1868-69			10	10	14	14	2	1	0	1	8	10
1869-70	..		17	17	18	18	18	8	8	6	20	20
1870-71	...		15	15	18	18	14	18	15	12	14	14
1871-72		.	19	19	16	16	8	8	11	8	18	15
1872-73	12	12	17	17	8	8	6	10	16	14	19	19
1873-74	12	12	14	14	19	19	6	11	16	16	10	10
1874-75	16	16	18	18	19	19	11	11	18	18	14	14
1875-76	17	17	10	18	20	20	12	13	18	18	11	11
1876-77	18	18	15	16	15	15	10	15	18	18	14	14
1877-78	10	10	10	6	8	8	0	3	0	0	19	9
1878-79	16	7	10	10	8	8	10	6	8	8	18	8
1879-80	16	14	19	15	20	20	20	12	14	14	16	16
1880-81	16	16	20	20	20	20	10	10	12	12	20	20
1881-82	17	17	14	14	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12
1882-83	18	18	14	14	14	14	9	11	16	14	16	14
1883-84	18	18	18	18	16	16	8	12	10	12	17	17
1884-85	18	16	18	18	11	18	8	12	15	15	16	16
1885-86	15	18	15	15	6	6	8	15	12	14	15	15
1886-87	16	16	15	12	14	14	18	18	16	12	15	11
1887-88	16	16	12	12	10	14	18	13	16	12	6	10
1888-89	12	12	11	11	6	8	6	6	16	16	13	9
1889-90	16	11	12	12	15	10	13	6	14	10	17	17
1890-91	16	17	16	16	12	12	13	16	17	17	16	10
1891-92	16	16	12	14	12	12	16	16	17	19	12	10
1892-93	16	16	10	10	13	13	16	15	16	12	10	14
1893-94	16	14	7	4	13	13	13	11	12	0	12	12
1894-95	12	14	7	4	12	12	8	8	12	12	10	10
1895-96	7	7	19	16	14	10	10	4	18	13	12	8
1896-97	2	4	17	2	10	10	2	4	5	2	14	11
1897-98	17	17	18	15	16	16	18	13	19	17	16	16
1898-99	13	15	18	18	16	16	18	13	19	19	16	16
1899-1900	8	6	3	3	1	1	10	12	3	3	1	1
1900-01	15	10	6	15	6	6	16	12	14	14	7	7
1901-02	16	16	7	5	11	2	13	18	11	11	9	6
1902-03	19	19	17	17	18	18	18	13	20	15	11	11
1903-04	15	15	13	13	8	13	14	14	11	20	8	8
1904-05	15	15	11	11	10	6	8	5	10	3	10	6
1905-06	12	12	13	13	14	14	8	1	2	1	11	9

Note.—These returns do not pretend to anything like strict accuracy as the material available is scanty and incomplete. They may however be accepted as giving a fairly correct comparative view. An ordinary good crop is taken at 16 annas; a bumper crop at 20 annas.

k=kharif and r=rabi.

APPENDIX III.

Rainfall and crop averages for groups of decades in each of the Agencies named in Appendix II

Agency	Groups of Decades							Percentage of diminution in last group of decades as compared with the two previous groups		Maximum average rainfall in any decade.	Minimum average rainfall in any decade.				
	1872-81 to 1881 90		1882-1891 to 1891 1000		1892-1901 to 1900-1005.										
	Average rain fall	Average value of each crop	Average rain fall	Average value of each crop	Average rain-fall.	Average value of each crop	Crop value								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1															
Baghelkhand	53 46	15 64	49 51	13 91	43 95	12 22	24 35	17 29	57 72	42 08					
Bhopal	43 19	14 08	50 11	12 20	38 90	11 46	20 85	12 3	53 59	36 45					
Bhopawar	29 79	13 72	23 07	11 53	24 81	11 37	14 24	10 04	33 01	24 44					
Bundelkhand	42 07	10 30	45 03	11 38	41 70	10 0	5 23	7 75	48 30	38 02					
Gwalior	30 89	12 80	30 25	13 57	27 60	11 37	9 71	13 76	33 55	26 49					
Malwa	38 83	14 48	31 60	12 39	28 92	9 95	15 05	25 97	49 21	28 39					
Combined averages for all six Agencies	40 54	13 50	39 24	12 50	34 43	11 06	14 90	14 52							

Note — The rainfall statistics are those of a central station in each Agency viz for the Baghelkhand Agency, Rewa for the Bhopal Agency, Sehore; for the Bhopawar Agency, Dhar; for the Bundelkhand Agency, Newgona; for the Gwalior Agency, Morena; for the Malwa Agency, Ratlam.

Appendix IV.

Rainfall statistics for 1905-1906.

Agency or Residency	Stations.	Rainfall during the year 1904-05	Rainfall during the year 1905-06.	Average rainfall during the last ten years.
GWALIOR RESIDENCY	Gwalior Residency	43.84	10.54	29.68
	Gird Gwalior	51.88	12.74	25.13
	Bhind	50.66	8.56	24.88
	Bhandar	89.7	10.9	31.29
	Sabalgarh	34.4	7.84	24.7
	Sheopur	48.84	5.29	26.17
	Sipri	41.92	18.90	23.48
	Isagarh	47.58	21.33	30.65
	Bayrangarh	44.53	20.87	28.53
	Bhilsa	24.33	30.43	33.37
	Basoda	29.82	28.13	34.63
INDORE RESIDENCY	Indore	18.38	27.82	24.87
	Nimar	17.13	24.85	19.41
	Nimawar	25.51	34.84	26.53
	Rampura Bhanpura	22.49	16.63	25
	Mehidpur	16.91	23.27	23.88
BHOPAL AGENCY	Sehore	31.23	34.40	36.56
	Bhopal	24.63	38.59	35.79
	Ashta	21.79	30.84	32.71
	Narsinggarh	44.70	39.71	48.42
	Biaora	36.52	23.55	36.88
	Khilchipur	21.49	18.68	30.53
	Sironj	33.52	23.17	36.15
	Kurwal	40.17	27.53	35.34
	Maksudangarh	31.91	20.59	37.65
	Rajgarh	15.38	21.30	18.87
BUNDELKHAND AGENCY	Nowgong	56.39	16.9	40.23
	Tikamgarh	52	15.01	31.56
	Datia	41.55	12.13	34.39
	Samthar	35.28	9.3	29.23
	Panna	70.73	24.23	47.61
	Charkhari	44.70	15.72	35.9
	Chhatargarh	60.49	13.44	41.36
	Ajigarh	57.15	18.7	42.85
	Bijawar	55.29	14.95	37.48
	Baoni	35.52	9.04	23.7
	Satla	41.63	19.63	} Figures not available
	Dhurwai	44.65	4.53	
	Alipura	} Not available.	10.09	} Not available
	Jigni		11.75	
BAGHELKHAND AGENCY	Lughasi		14.28	
	Rewa	51.11	35.34	42.68
	Teonthar	51.28	41.62	40.94
	Bardi	45.35	47.45	40.18
	Ramnagar	42.54	33.33	41.72
	Sohagpur	47.53	40.93	48.52
	Umaria	37.9	38.31	47.53
	Satna	56.23	29.59	42.31
	Nagod	45.31	20.48	40.4
MALWA AGENCY	Malhar	38.23	32.39	40.31
	Govindgarh	53.70	36.94	Not available
	Jaora	20.33	19.54	} Not available
	Ratlam	19.9	26.74	
	Sitawau	19.73	16.85	
	Sallana	21.42	21.21	
BHOPALWAR AGENCY	Manpur (British)	24.23	40.52	*32.36
	Sirdarpur	33.16	22.70	*26.97

* Average of last five years

Appendix V.

Memorandum of the Royal Visit to Indore

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Indore Railway Station, by special train, at 5 P M, on Wednesday, the 15th November 1905

As Their Royal Highnesses travelled rapidly, the ceremony of the meeting between the Prince of Wales and the Maharaja of Indore on the border of Indore territory was omitted

A Guard of Honour of Native Infantry, with band and colours, was drawn up on the platform, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired by the Indore State Artillery as the train entered the station

Their Royal Highnesses were received on the platform by His Highness the Maharaja,

- 1 Her Highness the Nawab-Begam of Bhopal, G.C.I.E
- 2 His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, G.C.S.I
- 3 His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha, G.C.I.E
- 4 His Highness the Maharaja of Datia, K.C.S.I
- 5 His Highness the Raja of Dhar
- 6 His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch
- 7 His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch
- 8 His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar
- 9 His Highness the Nawab of Jaora
- 10 His Highness the Raja of Ratlam
- 11 His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari, K.C.I.E
- 12 His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar
- 13 His Highness the Nawab of Baoni
- 14 His Highness the Raja of Sitamau
- 15 His Highness the Raja of Sailana, K.C.I.E
- 16 His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh
- 17 His Highness the Raja of Jabua.
- 18 The Rana of Ali Rajpur
- 19 The Rao of Khilchipur

accompanied by his four principal Sardars, by all the other Chiefs entitled to a salute who were present at Indore, by the Agent to the Governor-General, and the General Officer Commanding the 5th Division, with their staffs, by Officers Commanding Regiments at Mhow, and by the Officer Commanding the 89th Central India Horse, and by all Political Officers present at Indore. Each Chief was accompanied by one Sardar. The Nawab-Begam of Bhopal by her two elder sons. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Orchha and Datia were accompanied by their sons

The Agent to the Governor-General made the presentations to His Royal Highness and the First Assistant to the Princess

At the Railway Station all Ruling Chiefs present on the platform and heirs apparent were presented to Their Royal Highnesses. Sardars were not presented. Her Highness the Nawab Begam's sons were both presented. All European officials and Military officers were presented to Their Royal Highnesses

The Bundelkhand Agency Jagirdars and guaranteed Thakurs of the Malwa, Bhopawar, and Indore Agencies and some native gentlemen of the Indore Residency attended as spectators. European gentlemen and ladies were also present as spectators

Spectators were accommodated in roped enclosures (Europeans in Enclosure A and native gentlemen in Enclosure B)

Their Royal Highnesses were escorted by four squadrons of the Central India Horse, one squadron of Holkar Imperial Service Cavalry, and one squadron of Bhopal Victoria Lancers

The road from the Railway Station to the Residency boundary was lined by the Maharaja's troops, and thence to the Residency House by troops of the Indian Army, who saluted as Their Royal Highnesses passed. A Royal Salute was fired by the Royal Artillery as Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Residency House, where a Guard of Honour of British Infantry was in attendance

Full dress uniform was worn by all except by officers in the suite of Their Royal Highnesses

At 8 P M there was a quiet dinner at the Residency

In the evening the Station and Bazaar were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks at the river gardens, where the Bundelkhand Chiefs were "At Home"

At 8-30 A M, on the 16th November 1905, two principal Sardars of each of the Chiefs entitled to a salute who were present at Indore called at the Residency to enquire after Their

Ceremony of Mizra Puri.

Royal Highnesses' health. They were received in a Shamiana in the Residency Grounds by a member of the Prince of Wales's Staff, and an Aide de-Camp

At parting *str* and *pan* were given to them by the Senior Officer.

Undress uniform was worn.

Public Darbar for the reception by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales of the Ruling Chiefs in Central India

At 11 A M, on Thursday, the 16th November 1905, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held a Public Darbar in a Shamiana erected near the North Gate of the Residency (on the Maidan outside the Residency Surgeon's Bungalow)

Civil and Military Officers of Government were invited to be present. The General Officer Commanding the 5th Division arrived under a salute of 11 guns.

The following Ruling Chiefs were present at the Darbar :—

- Her Highness the Nawab-Begam of Bhopal, G C I E (with 9 attendants)
- His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, G C S I (with 9 attendants)
- His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha, G C I E (with 9 attendants)
- His Highness the Maharaja of Datia, K.C S I. (with 8 attendants)
- His Highness the Raja of Dhar (with 8 attendants)
- His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch (with 8 attendants)
- His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch (with 8 attendants)
- His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar (with 7 attendants)
- His Highness the Nawab of Jaora (with 7 attendants)
- His Highness the Raja of Ratlam (with 7 attendants).
- His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari, K C I E (with 7 attendants).
- His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar (with 7 attendants)
- His Highness the Nawab of Baoni (with 7 attendants)
- His Highness the Raja of Sitaman (with 7 attendants)
- His Highness the Raja of Sailana, K.C I.E. (with 7 attendants)
- His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh (with 7 attendants)
- His Highness the Raja of Jhabua (with 7 attendants)
- The Rana of Ali Rajpur (with 6 attendants).
- The Rao of Khilchipur (with 6 attendants).

The Chiefs arrived in the undermentioned order under the salutes specified —

- 1 The Rao of Khilchipur, 9 guns
- 2 The Rana of Ali Rajpur, 9 guns

These Chiefs were shown to their seats by an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, their attendants following them

A Guard of Honour of 50 rank and file of Native Infantry, under a Native Officer, was drawn up at the entrance of the Darbar Shamiana before the arrival of the following Chiefs, and saluted on the arrival of each —

- 3 His Highness the Raja of Jhabua, 11 guns
- 4 His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh, 11 guns.
- 5 His Highness the Raja of Sailana, K C I E., 11 guns
- 6 His Highness the Raja of Sitaman, 11 guns
- 7 His Highness the Nawab of Baoni, 11 guns
- 8 His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar, 11 guns
- 9 His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari, K C I.E, 11 guns
- 10 His Highness the Raja of Ratlam, 11 guns
- 11 His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, 13 guns
12. His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar, 11 guns

These Chiefs were received on alighting by an Aide-de-Camp, and at the entrance to the Darbar Shamiana by an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, who conducted them to their seats, their attendants following them

- 13 His Highness the Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch), 15 guns
- 14 His Highness the Raja of Dewas (Senior Branch), 15 guns
- 15 His Highness the Raja of Dhar, 15 guns
- 16 His Highness the Maharaja of Datia, K C S I, 15 guns
- 17 His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha, G C I E, 17 guns
18. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, G C S I, 17 guns
- 19 Her Highness the Nawab-Begam of Bhopal, G C I E, 19 guns

These Chiefs were received on alighting by the Political Officers attached to their States and by an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and by an Aide-de-Camp to His

Royal Highness, and inside the Darbar Shamiana by the Agent to the Governor General, their attendants following them. Before the arrival of the Nawab-Begam of Bhopal, the Guard of Honour was increased to 100 rank and file under a Native Officer, with band and regimental colours, who saluted Her Highness on arrival.

The Chiefs attending the Darbar were seated to the right and left of the Prince of Wales in the following order —

Officers of the Agent to the Governor-General's Staff	The Agent to the Governor-General.	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on <i>dais</i>	The Chiefs of His Royal Highness's Staff	Officers of His Royal Highness's Staff
1 The Nawab-Begam of Bhopal, G.C.I.E. The Political Agent in Bhopal			2 The Maharaja of Rewa, G.C.S.I. The Political Agent in Baghelkhand	
3. The Maharaja of Orohha, G.C.I.E. The Political Agent in Bundelkhand			4 Maharaja of Datia, K.C.S.I.	
5 The Raja of Dhar The Political Agent in Bhopawar			6 The Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch	
7. The Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch			8 The Raja of Samthar	
9 The Nawab of Jaora.			10 The Raja of Ratlam The Political Agent in Malwa	
11 The Maharaja of Charkhari, K.C.I.E.			12 The Maharaja of Bijawar	
13 The Nawab of Baoni			14 The Raja of Sitamau	
15 The Raja of Sailana, K.C.I.E.			16 The Raja of Rajgarh	
17 The Raja of Jhabua			18 The Rana of Ali Rajpur	

19 The Rao of Khilchipur

The Agent to the Governor-General, with his Staff, sat on the right of His Royal Highness and His Royal Highness's Staff on the left.

The Sardars sat behind their own Chiefs. The Jagirdars of the Bundelkhand Agency, the Guaranteed Thakurs of the Malwa, Bhopawar, and Indore Agencies and some Native gentlemen of the Indore Residency attended as spectators in blocks set apart for them. The Press representatives and European gentlemen and ladies also attended as spectators. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, attended by Lady Eva Dugdale, lady-in-waiting, arrived a few minutes before the Prince, and took her seat on the *dais* in a silver chair placed a little behind and to the right of that occupied by the Prince.

When all were seated, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales entered the Darbar Shamiana, attended by the Agent to the Governor-General, a procession having been formed in the following order —

Chobdars—

Staff of the Agent to the Governor-General
His Royal Highness's Staff
The Agent to the Governor General
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

Chobdars—

As His Royal Highness entered the Darbar Shamiana, a salute of 31 guns was fired, the Guard of Honour stationed at the entrance saluted, and the band played the National Anthem. This Guard consisted of 100 rank and file, with colours and band and the full complement of British officers.

All present arose from their seats and remained standing until His Royal Highness had taken his seat on the *dais*.

The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General then asked His Royal Highness's permission to declare the Darbar open and to make presentations.

The Chiefs were presented one after the other in their order.

The Nawab-Begam of Bhopal and the Chiefs down to the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch, were conducted from and to their seats by the Political Agents attached to their States and an Officer of His Royal Highness's Staff, and the Maharaja of Samthar and the remaining Chiefs by an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General. With the exception of Her Highness the Nawab-Begam of Bhopal, the Chiefs, when presented, offered a *nazar* which was touched and remitted. As a special case, to avoid the difficulty of carrying the large number of *mohars*,—

17 and 15 guns Chiefs were permitted to present 5 gold *mohars* as representing 101

11 guns Chiefs were permitted to present 3 gold *mohars* as representing 75

9 guns Chiefs were permitted to present 2 gold *mohars* as representing 51

After the introductions, His Royal Highness addressed the Darbar. The Agent to the Governor-General read out a Vernacular translation of His Royal Highness's speech.

Itr and *pan* were then distributed by His Royal Highness to the Chiefs, who came forward to the *dais* to receive them. His Royal Highness stood up to give *itr* and *pan* and shook hands with each Chief. *Itr* and *pan* were distributed to the Chiefs' attendants by the Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Prince of Wales left the Darbar Shamiana with the same ceremonies as on arrival.

The Chiefs in order of rank, commencing with the Nawab-Begam of Bhopal, were conducted to their carriages with ceremonies similar to those observed on their arrival, except that His Royal Highness's salute was alone fired.

The Civil and Military Officers of Government and the spectators present remained seated until the Rao of Khilchipur had left the Darbar Shamiana.

The Guard of Honour drawn up in front of the Darbar Shamiana was withdrawn on the departure of His Highness the Raja of Jhabua.

Full dress uniform was worn, and morning dress by those who were not entitled to wear uniform. The Prince of Wales wore white (Admiral's) uniform.

The Prince's Staff and the Staff of the General Officer Commanding, 5th Division, wore white (full dress) uniform. The Agent to the Governor-General and Staff and Political Officers wore full dress (blue) uniforms.

On Thursday, the 16th November, all the salute Chiefs including Maharaja Holkar were

Garden party at the Residency

present at a garden party at the Residency at 5 P.M. The garden party was also attended

by the Raja of Sohawal, the Thakurs of Pipoda and Bagli and the Jagirdars of Tori Fatehpur, Jigni, Bihat, Alipura, Gaurhar, and Garauli and the Rana of Mathwar. Each Chief was accompanied by one Sardar, with the exception of Maharaja Holkar, who was accompanied by 4 Sardars. Her Highness the Nawab-Begam of Bhopal was accompanied by her three sons.

There was a State Banquet at the Residency at 8 P.M. It was served in a large

State Banquet

Shamiana pitched close to the Residency. His

in the British Army and the ribbon of the Indian Empire. On the right of His Royal Highness sat Major Daly, the Princess of Wales, Major-General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Lady Eva Dugdale, Sir Walter Lawrence and the Hon'ble Mrs Salkeld and on the left were Mrs Daly, Sir Arthur Bigge and Lady Creagh. The company numbered over 100.

Full dress uniform was worn owing to the investiture being held after the banquet.

A reception was held at the Residency at 9-15 P.M. All the salute Chiefs were invited.

Reception

His Royal Highness invested Her Highness

of a G.C.I.E., and His Highness the Raja of Sailana with the insignia of a K.C.I.E. The procession was formed in the ante room and then, preceded by their staff, Their Royal Highnesses advanced to the *dais* and took their seats on two silver chairs. Captain Viscount Crichton, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, bore the insignia on a cushion. Her Highness the Nawab-Begam, who had been in waiting in the morning room, was conducted to the *dais* by Sir W. Lawrence, K.C.I.E. The Agent to the Governor-General announced Her Highness's titles and the honour which she was to receive. Her Highness wore the robe of the Order which was borne by two little pages. His Royal Highness placed the insignia round Her Highness's neck and shook hands with Her Highness. Her Highness the Nawab-Begam thanked His Royal Highness in English. A similar ceremony was observed in the case of His Highness the Raja of Sailana.

After the ceremony some of the guests present were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

On Friday, the 17th November 1905, His Royal Highness inspected the Bhopal Victoria

Inspection of the Bhopal Victoria Lancers

Lancers at 8 A.M. on the polo ground. The

(undress) uniform, accompanied by his staff and Colonel Drummond, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops. A *sowar* carrying the Royal Standard accompanied the party. The Princess and the members of the suite were present. The Agent to the Governor-General accompanied Her Royal Highness to the ground. A Shamiana was pitched by the side of the ground for the use of Her Highness the Nawab-Begam, who was present. The Lancers were led by their Commandant, Colonel Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, second son of Her Highness the Nawab-Begam of Bhopal.

After the review His Royal Highness presented the new colours to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, commanded by Colonel Mayne, C.B.

At 10-30 A.M. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received a visit from His

Reception of His Highness the Maharaja of Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Highness the Maharaja of Indore at the Residency.

At 9-40 A M an officer of the Prince of Wales's Staff, an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and an Aide-de-Camp proceeded to His Highness's residence* The deputation was received at His Highness's residence by the Resident at Indore The deputation and the Resident then accompanied the Maharaja to the Residency, escorted by a party of cavalry consisting of two non commissioned officers and twelve *sowars*

On alighting from his carriage, the Maharaja was met by an Aide-de-Camp, who, with the deputation, led him up the stairs The Chief of His Royal Highness's Staff received His Highness at the head of the stairs and conducted him to His Royal Highness's presence

The Prince of Wales received His Highness within the reception room, at a distance of one pace from the threshold, and conducted him to a seat at his right hand

On the right of the Maharaja sat the Resident, and beyond him, according to their rank, such of the officials and nobles in attendance on His Highness, not exceeding twelve in number, as were entitled to a seat in Darbar

On the left of the Prince of Wales sat the members of His Royal Highness's Staff

After a short conversation, the Maharaja's attendants were presented by the Resident They offered *nazars*, one gold *mohar*, each, which were touched and remitted

At the close of the interview, *str* and *pan* were given by the Prince of Wales to the Maharaja, by an officer of His Royal Highness's Staff to His Highness's four principal attendants, and by an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General to the others

The ceremonies at the Maharaja's departure were the same as those observed at His Highness's arrival †

During the interview a band played outside the Residency

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry was drawn up in front of the Residency, and saluted His Highness on arrival and departure

A salute of 21 guns was fired

Full dress uniform was worn except by officers in the Prince of Wales's suite

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Indore at 11 30 A M, on Friday, the 17th November 1905

Return visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to His Highness the Maharaja of Indore.

A deputation, consisting of the Maharaja's four principal Sardars, waited on the Prince of Wales at the Residency at 11 15 A M, precisely, to conduct His Royal Highness to the Maharaja's residence †

† As a matter of convenience the return visit was paid at the Holkar State College

The Prince of Wales left the Residency at 11-20 A M, escorted by the Central India Horse and attended by the members of His Royal Highness's Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Colvin, Political Officer on special duty, and the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Maharaja, accompanied by the Resident at Indore, received the Prince of Wales as His Royal Highness alighted from his carriage at the Maharaja's residence, and conducted him to the reception room, and to a seat at his right hand

On the right of the Prince of Wales sat the officers who accompanied His Royal Highness

On the left of the Maharaja sat the Resident, and beyond him such of His Highness's attendants as were entitled to a seat in Darbar, according to their rank

After a short conversation, the Maharaja's attendants, twelve in number, were presented by the Resident They offered *nazars*, one gold *mohar* each, which were touched and remitted

At the close of the interview, *str* and *pan* were presented by the Maharaja to the Prince of Wales, the Chief of His Royal Highness's Staff, and the Resident, and by His Highness's principal attendants to the other British officers present

The ceremonies observed at the Prince of Wales's arrival were repeated at His Royal Highness's departure

A Guard of Honour of Indore State Troops was drawn up at the Maharaja's residence and saluted the Prince of Wales on arrival and departure

A salute of 31 guns was fired by the Maharaja's artillery on the arrival and departure of His Royal Highness

Full dress uniform was worn, except by officers in His Royal Highness's suite

† The Maharaja excused the deputation from returning with him

Their Royal Highnesses drove from the Residency to the Hall by the road which passes the Charitable Hospital and thence inclines to the right and crosses the railway at the new level-crossing. The escort consisted of a full squadron furnished by the Holkar, Imperial Service Escort.

The road from the Residency to the corner of the Residency Hospital was lined by the British troops and the rest of the road to the Edward Hall was lined with State Troops.

A salute was fired by the State Artillery when the cavalcade approached.

Their Royal Highnesses were received at the west porch of the Hall, where a Guard of Honour of Indore State Troops was drawn up, by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and were conducted to the special seats prepared for them.

As Their Royal Highnesses entered the Hall, the National Anthem was played and all present rose and remained standing till Their Royal Highnesses were seated.

His Royal Highness having granted permission for the proceedings to begin, His Highness the Maharaja in a short speech invited His Royal Highness to declare the Hall open. His Royal Highness replied and in token of opening the Hall turned a key which switched on the electric light throughout the building, the band playing the National Anthem.

Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to make a tour of the building and ascended to the first floor. The Prince was conducted by the south gallery to the porch whence a view of the crowd assembled to welcome Their Royal Highnesses was obtained, while the Princess was received by the Maharani and her ladies in the west gallery.

As His Royal Highness reached the gallery, the exterior of the building was illuminated and a salute of fireworks marked his arrival on the porch.

Their Royal Highnesses were then conducted to the garden where the guests were assembled and light refreshment was offered.

The Chiefs entitled to a salute, the Raja of Sohawal, and the Thakur of Piploda were informally presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales left Indore by special train

Departure of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales from Indore at 6-30 P.M., on Friday, the 17th November 1905

Their Royal Highnesses' departure was private.

Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied to the Station by an escort of Holkar Imperial Service Cavalry. A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired at 8 A.M. on the 18th November 1905 by the Maharaja of Indore's Artillery.

The Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident at Indore (Mr. Bosanquet), His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, the First Assistant (Mr. Reynolds), the General Officer Commanding, 5th Division, and the Assistant Adjutant-General (Colonel Middleton) were present at the Station.

List of Thakurs and Jagirdars present at Indore during the Royal Visit

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 The Thakur of Piploda. | 18 The Bhumia of Chota Barkhera |
| 2 The Thakur of Bagli | 19 The Bhumia of Bharadpura |
| 3 The Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur | 20 The Tankadar of Panth Piploda |
| 4 The Jagirdar of Jigra | 21 The Thakur of Narwar |
| 5 The Jagirdar of Bihat | 22 The Thakur of Kalukhera |
| 6 The Jagirdar of Alipura, o.s.i | 23 The Jagirdar of Bilaud. |
| 7 The Jagirdar of Gaurihar | 24 The Thakur of Barra |
| 8 The Jagirdar of Garauli. | 25 The Thakur of Bhajecota |
| 9 The Rana of Mathwar | 26 The Thakur of Sheogarh (Sadakheri) |
| 10 The Thakur of Kaobhi Baroda | 27 The Thakur of Sirsi |
| 11. The Thakur of Bakhtgarh | 28 The Thakur of Uparwara |
| 12 The Thakur of Pathari | 29 The Thakur of Borkhera |
| 13 The Thakur of Kheri Rajpur | 30 The Thakur of Sidri |
| 14 The Thakur of Tonk. | 31 The Thakur of Kherwara |
| 15 The Bhumia of Jambia | 32 The Thakur of Khojankhera |
| 16 The Bhumia of Nimkhera | 33 The Thakur of Sheogarh |
| 17 The Bhumia of Bara Barkhera | 34 The Thakur of Naulana |
| | 35 The Thakur of Bilaud |

Appendix VI.

List of Subscribers to the new Daly College

Agency	No	Names of Subscribers.
Gwalior Residency	1	His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior
Indore Residency . .	2	The Indore Darbar
Bhopal Agency .	3	Her Highness the Nawab Begam of Bhopal
Ditto	4	His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh.
Ditto	5	The Jagirdar of Silkhara
Ditto	6	The Jagirdar of Killa
Ditto .	7	The Jagirdar of Sawansra and Kishengarh
Ditto .	8	The Jagirdar of Basonia
Ditto . .	9	The Jagirdar of Snnderpura
Ditto .	10	The Jagirdar of Sawansee
Ditto .	11	The Jagirdar of Bairasya
Ditto .	12	The Jagirdar of Lalaria
Ditto	13	The Jagirdar of Baraitha
Ditto .	14	The Jagirdar of Poora
Ditto .	15	The Jagirdar of Oodpur
Ditto	16	The Jagirdar of Silputtee Bhai
Ditto .	17	The Jagirdar of Raipura.
Ditto	18	The Jagirdar of Panjra
Ditto	19	The Jagirdar of Burgia.
Ditto .	20	The Jagirdar of Parlee
Ditto	21	The Jagirdar of Amdore
Ditto .	22	The Jagirdar of Lasarlia Pata
Ditto .	23	The Jagirdar of Seelapani
Ditto .	24	The Jagirdar of Newania
Ditto .	25	The Jagirdar of Taa Kheri
Ditto .	26	The Narsingharh Darbar
Ditto	27	Rajguru of Narsingharh
Ditto .	28	The Rao of Khilchipur
Ditto	29	The Raja of Maksudangarh
Ditto	30	The Thakur of Suthalia
Bnnelkhand Agency .	31	His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha
Ditto .	32	His Highness the Maharaja of Datia
Ditto	33	His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar
Ditto	34	The Panna Darbar
Ditto .	35	The Rao Ranis of Panna
Ditto	36	Her Highness the Dowager Maharani, widow of Maharaja Lokpal Singh of Panna.

List of Subscribers to the new Daly College—contd

Agency	No	Names of Subscribers
Bundelkhand Agency— <i>contd</i>	37	None Ganeshtu of Jharkna
Ditto	38	Diwan Shiva Singh of Powana.
Ditto	39	Diwan Shiva Singh of Sorai
Ditto	40	Madho Singh of Pipartola
Ditto	41	The daughter in law of late Rao Pratipal Singh
Ditto	42	Kuar Ishari Singh of Bachranni
Ditto	43	Diwan Arjun Singh of Baraich
Ditto	44	His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari
Ditto	45	Rao Bahadur Diwan Jyhar Singh Jn Deo, O I E
Ditto	46	Diwan Bahadur Ganga Singh Jn Deo
Ditto	47	Musahib Colonel Loochan Singh Jn Deo
Ditto	48	Diwan Malju Bardwahiwal
Ditto	49	Sawai Diwan Nirpat Singh
Ditto	50	Diwan Lachman Singh
Ditto	51	Diwan Deo Singh Jalaurawala.
Ditto	52	Kuar Devi Singh
Ditto	53	Diwan Bhujbal Singh
Ditto	54	Chamandra Harbans Rai
Ditto	55	Chamandra Devi Singh
Ditto	56	Diwan Partap Singh
Ditto	57	Kuar Mardan Singh of Aohat
Ditto	58	His Highness the Maharaja of Ajaigarh
Ditto	59	His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar
Ditto	60	His Highness the Nawab of Baoni
Ditto	61	His Highness the Maharaja of Chhatarpur
Ditto	62	The Raja of Sarila
Ditto	63	The Jagirdar of Bihat.
Ditto	64	The Jagirdar of Jigni
Ditto	65	The Jagirdar of Naigawan Rebai
Ditto	66	The Jagirdar of Lughasi
Ditto	67	The Jagirdar of Ganrihar
Ditto	68	The Jagirdar of Beri
Ditto	69	The Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur
Ditto	70	The Jagirdar of Garauli
Ditto	71	The Raja of Alipura.
Baghelkhand Agency	72	His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa
Ditto	73	The Raja of Baraundha
Ditto	74	The Raja of Nagod
Ditto	75	The Raja of Maihar
Ditto	76	The Raja of Sohawal.

List of Subscribers to the new Daly College—contd

Agency	No	Names of Subscribers
Baghelkhand Agency— <i>contd</i>	77	The Raja of Kothi.
Ditto .	78	The Jagirdar of Paldeo
Ditto	79	The Jagirdar of Tarsan
Ditto	80	The Jagirdar of Bhaissanda
Ditto	81	The Jagirdar of Pahnra
Ditto .	82	The Jagirdar of Raigson
Ditto	83	Naigarhi Estate
Ditto .	84	The Jagirdar of Jaso
Malwa Agency	85	His Highness the Nawab of Jaora
Ditto	86	His Highness the Raja of Ratlam
Ditto .	87	His Highness the Raja of Sitaman
Ditto . .	88	His Highness the Raja of Sailana
Ditto . .	89	The Thakur of Tal
Ditto . .	90	The Thakur of Sirsi
Ditto .	91	The Thakur of Uperwara
Ditto .	92	The Thakur of Borekhera.
Ditto	93	The Thakur of Shajasta
Ditto	94	The Thakur of Sidri
Ditto	95	The Thakur of Kerwasa
Ditto	96	The Thakur of Khojenkhera
Ditto	97	The Thakur of Sadakheri
Ditto	98	The Thakur of Amlets
Ditto	99	The Thakur of Panohed
Ditto . .	100	The Thakur of Piploda
Ditto . .	101	The Jagirdar of Bilsud
Ditto	102	The Thakur of Namli
Ditto	103	The Thakur of Sheogsrh
Ditto . .	104	The Jagirdar of Semlia
Ditto	105	The Jagirdar of Barmaval
Ditto	106	The Jagirdar of Karia
Ditto .	107	The Jagirdar of Raoti
Ditto .	108	The Jagirdar of Ghatwas
Bhopawar Agency	109	The Dhar Darbar
Ditto	110	The Barwan Darbar
Ditto . .	111	His Highness the Raja of Jhsbua
Ditto	112	The Rana of Ali Rajpur
Ditto	113	The Rana of Jobat
Ditto .	114	The Thakur of Kathiwara
Ditto	115	The Thakur of Ratanmal.
Ditto .	116	The Rana of Mathwar
Ditto .	117	The Thakur of Multhan

List of Subscribers to the new Daly College—concl'd

Agency	No	Names of Subscribers.
Bhopawar Agency— <i>cont'd</i> .	118	The Thakur of Kachhi Baroda
Ditto .	119	The Thakur of Dotria
Ditto . . .	120	The Thakur of Bakhtgarh
Ditto . . .	121	The Thakur of Bidwai
Ditto .	122	The Thakur of Kod
Ditto . .	123	The Bhumia of Kali Baori
Ditto .	124	The Bhumia of Jamna
Ditto . . .	125	The Bhumia of Nimkhara
Ditto . . .	126	The Bhumia of Bara Barkhera.
Ditto . . .	127	The Bhumia of Chota Barkhera
Ditto . . .	128	The Bhumia of Bharnapura
Ditto . .	129	The Bhumia of Garhi
Ditto .	130	The Thakur of Darsikhara.
Indora, Central India Agency	131	The Dewas Darbar, Senior Branch
Ditto . .	132	His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch
Ditto .	133	The Thakur of Patbari
Ditto	134	The Thakur of Bagli
Bundelkhand Agency . .	135	Their Highnesses the Mahendra Maharani, widows of His Highness the Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh of Panna.
Ditto . . .	136	The Jagirdar of Kurra Rampur in the Panna State

Appendix VII.

Personnel in 1905-1906

Appointment	Names of Incumbent	PERIOD OF TENURE		REMARKS
		From	To	
Agent to the Governor General	Major H Daly, CSI, CIE	Throughout	the year	
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General	{ Mr E H Kealy, ICS	1st April 1905	21st July 1905	
Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General	{ Mr L W Reynolds, ICS	22nd July 1905	31st March 1906	
Third Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General	{ Mr L W Reynolds, ICS	1st April 1905	21st July 1905	
Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General	{ Mr P B Warburton, ICS	22nd July 1905	31st March 1906	
Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General	Lala Piyare Lal	Throughout	the year	
Resident at Gwalior	Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lal	Throughout	the year	
Resident at Indore	Mr H V Cobb, ICS	Throughout	the year	
	Mr O V Bosanquet, ICS	Throughout	the year	
Political Agent in Bhopal	Major C H Pritchard, I.A.	1st April 1905	2nd August 1905	
	Captain C E Luard, I.A.	3rd August 1905	21st November 1905	* In addition to his duties of the Superintendent, Central India Gazetteer
	Lieutenant-Colonel J Colvin, I.A.	22nd November 1905	12th February 1906	
Political Agent in Bundelkhand	Captain J W Grant, I.M.S.	13th February 1906	5th March 1906+	
Political Agent in Bagholkhand	Major J F Bayley, I.A.	6th March 1906	31st March 1906	
Political Agent in Malwa	Mr W E Jardine, ICS	Throughout	the year	
Political Agent in Bhopawar	Major W M Cubitt, I.A.	Throughout	the year	
	Major H B Peacock, I.A.	1st April 1905	10th December 1905	† In addition to his duties as Agency Surgeon, Bhopal.
	Major P T Spence, I.A.	11th December 1905	31st March 1906	
	Major F G Beville, I.A.	Throughout	the year	
MEDICAL OFFICERS				
Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Administrative Medical Officer	Major J R Roberts, I.M.S.	Throughout	the year	
Residency Surgeon, Gwalior	{ Major H Burden, I.M.S.	1st April 1905	28th January 1906	
Agency Surgeon, Bhopal	{ Captain L J M Dese, I.M.S.	29th January 1906	31st March 1906	
Ditto Bundelkhand	Captain J W Grant, I.M.S.	Throughout	the year	
Ditto Bagholkhand	Captain R W Knox, I.M.S.	Throughout	the year	
	Major E W Hore, I.M.S.	Throughout	the year	
Ditto Bhopawar	{ Captain J H Hugo, I.M.S.	1st April 1905	5th December 1905	
	{ Captain L J M Dese, I.M.S.	6th December 1905	28th January 1906	
	{ Major H Burden, I.M.S.	29th January 1906	31st March 1906	
POLICE OFFICERS				
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Criminal Branch and Inspector General, Central India Agency Police	{ Mr L W Reynolds, ICS	1st April 1905	22nd May 1905†	‡ In addition to his duties as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.
District Superintendent of Police	{ Mr G H White	23rd May 1905	20th June 1905	
	{ Mr L W Reynolds, ICS	27th June 1905	24th July 1905§	
	{ Mr G H White	26th July 1905	31st March 1906	
	Mr F H Biggwith	Throughout	the year	§ In addition to his duties as 1st Assistant and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OFFICERS				
Secretary	{ Mr G G White, M.I.C.E.	1st April 1905	1st August 1905	
	{ Lieutenant Colonel W W Baker, R.E.	2nd August 1905	31st March 1906	
Executive Engineer, Indore Division.	Rai Bahadur Brij Mohanlal, C.E.	Throughout	the year	
Executive Engineer, Nagod Division	Mr L A Light	Throughout	the year	
Consulting Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works	Mr H Marsh, C.I.E.	8th September 1905	31st March 1906	
CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES				
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow	Major M Stevens	Throughout	the year	
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow	{ Major W S Hodgson	1st April 1905	4th May 1905	
	{ Captain J W H Lyon	{ 21st June 1905	28th August 1905	
Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach	Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Nedham	25th October 1905	31st March 1906	
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong	Captain C J Chamberlege	Throughout	the year	
		Throughout	the year	
EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS				
Principal, Daly College	Mr J H. Smith	Throughout	the year	
ON SPECIAL DUTY				
Central India Gazetteer	Captain C E Luard, I.A.	Throughout	the year	
Excise and Ahkari enquiries	Mr C G Todhunter, ICS	1st April 1905	11th October 1905	
Boundary Settlement Officer	Lieutenant C F McKeuzie			

Appendix IX (a).

Police Forces of States

Name of State or Chiefship	Number of Officers and men.	Cort.	Education		REMARKS
			Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		R. A. P.			
Bhopal	2,518	2,82,780 11 0	602		
Rajgarh	365	2,077 8 0	84		
Narsinghgarh	349	23,520 0 0	80		
Khulchipur	125	5,672 8 8	18		
Kurwal	57	3,444 0 0	10		
Maksudaugarh	49	3 800 0 0	11		
Pathari	14	792 0 0	4		
Basoda	20				
Suthalia	19	789 0 0	6		
Jaora	357	30,830 12 0	83	"	12
Ratlam	405	30,090 0 0	189		25
Sailana	139	5,430 0 0	23		
Sitamau	114	6,183 0 0	31		3
Piploda	42				
Dhar	614	44,572 15 6	106	"	
Barwani	292	29,855 0 0	106		
Ali Rajpur	200	16,695 0 0	68		6
Jhabua	104	8,143 6 0	22		
Jobat	45	3,250 15 8	10		20
Tudora	1,949	2,46,552 0 0	595		1,354
Dewas, Senior Branch	258	20,612 0 0	66		8
Dewas, Junior Branch	251	16,902 0 0	18		
Bagli	114	9,582 0 0	15		
Rewa	704	48,358 0 0	167		
Nagod	141	10,188 0 0	30		
Jaso	23	1,590 0 0	7		
Datia	895				
Baoni		Information not supplied.			
Sarila	24	100 0 0			
Dhurwal	5	480 0 0			
Garsull	15	672 0 0	2		
Tori Fatehpur	24	784 0 0	7		
Lughasi	40				
Gaurihar	15				
Jigni	21	732 0 0			
Bijna	"	"	"		
Beri	"	"	"		
Pauna	695	38,816 0 0			
Bijawar	294	12,563 0 0	43		
Chhatarpur	388	15,210 0 0			
Charkhari					
Samthar	525				
Alipura	61	2,274 0 0	7		
Naigawan Rebal	11	430 0 0	1		
Banka Pahari	8	144 0 0			
Bjhat	8	192 0 0			

Working of the Police Forces of States

Name of State or Chiefship	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused accepted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 6)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bhopal	1,692	1,024	1,330	1,179	1,330	1,175	673	672	564	426	50	57	50	57	
Rajgarh	167	217	247	816	247	316	180	240	44	85	75	75	75	75	
Narsingharh	172	197	187	237	161	237	97	187	45	33	58	58	60	53	
Khulepur	117	159	92	140	92	140	56	58	86	82	60	41	60	41	
Kurwai	20	26	40	77	40	77	20	43	11	28	73	63	73	63	
Makaudangarh	29	33	35	42	29	42	17	31	12	11	49	74	58	74	
Pathari	53	51	77	134	77	134	34	37	43	37	44	20	44	20	
Basoda	188	48	188	95	188	95	152	67	20	28	80	70	80	70	
Suthalia	433	323	339	266	339	266	188	231	139	33	55	83	55	83	
Jacra	417	485	410	730	410	677	190	821	220	833	48	45	45	40	
Ratlam	113	154	92	172	92	172	34	97	15	64	36	50	30	50	
Satlona	41	62	81	86	81	86	38	65	43	15	41	64	47	75	
Sitaman	120	97	104	160	101	160	73	84	29	76	60	52	71	52	
Piploda	503	428	580	487	580	487	300	238	192	148	60	61	60	61	
Dhar	207	168	287	198	287	198	177	146	92	44	61	73	61	73	
Barwani	239	110	492	248	492	244	470	237	16	7	95	95	95	95	
Ali Rajpur	414	837	658	596	651	596	359	435	150	150	54	72	98	100	
Jhabua	6	6	85	86	85	86	92	55	62	29	150	60	150	50	
Johat	1,932	2,335	2,458	2,167	2,458	2,167	551	955	633	597	22	44	47	52	
Indoro	168	364	178	442	155	358	74	191	68	332	42	43	47	52	
Dawas, Senior Branch	120	158	110	234	108	227	71	93	36	110	64	89	65	40	
Dawas, Junior Branch	33	47	45	66	45	66	37	40	18	25	60	60	60	60	
Bagli	864	1,018	895	1,205	1,297	1,544	481	575	472	652	53	74	37	37	
Ikwa	101	279	102	233	102	233	87	177	15	54	85	75	85	75	
Nagod	36	40	87	19	87	19	29	13	8	6	37	47	37	47	
Jaso															
Datia															
Baoni															
Sarla															
Dhurwal															
Garauli	2	27		8		3	37	87						100	
Tori Patolpur															
Lughas															
Ganbarhar	12	21	15	29	10	20	8	10	7	13	53	55	80	80	
J'gri															
Bijna															
Bora															
Panna	7	37		48		48		13		35					
Bijawar	135	182	205	344	205	308	129	298	78	102	63	07	63	67	
Chhatrapur	351	457		308		442	311	302	96	160			76	68	
Charkhari															
Samthar	34	42	18	31	14	28		25	4	3			85	80	
Alpur	4	6	9	2	9	2		2							
Naikawan Robal															
Banka Pahari	2	0		5	5	3	5	3							
Bhat															

Appendix X.

Finances of States which enjoy a salute

Name of State	Year ending	Receipts			Expenditure	Closing balance	Amount of debt owed.	Remarks.
		Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total receipts.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gwalior	30th June 1906	Rs 5,82,81,178	Rs 6,88,95,670	Rs 12,71,76,848	Rs 7,00,28,863	Rs 5,71,47,955	...	Figures in columns 3, 5 and 7 include Rs4,17,67,050 with Government of India and Bank of Bengal, and those in columns 4 and 5 include loans, advances, and recoveries
Indore	30th September 1905	2,42,04,031	1,14,60,377	3,56,64,408	1,28,75,663	2,27,88,745	...	Figures in columns 4 and 6 include transfer and remittances, deposits and suspenses
INDORE AGENCY (Dawas, Senior Branch Dawas, Junior Branch)	31st May 1906 Ditto	1,25,730 8,146	6,48,385 3,79,611	7,69,115 3,87,757	6,11,117 3,77,550	1,57,998 10,207	2,50,000 3,50,000	(a) Figures in columns 4 and 6 include suspenses. (b) Figures in columns 3, 5 and 7 are exclusive of Rs2,83,200 held by the State in Government paper
Bhopal	31st March 1906	2,53,003	30,23,912	32,76,914	27,30,440	5,46,474	...	Figures in columns 3, 5 and 7 are exclusive of Rs10,08,000 held by the State in Government paper
Rajgarh	31st October 1905	52,959	5,69,984	6,22,943	5,79,844	43,099	...	
Narsingbgarh	Ditto	80,963	4,15,184	4,96,147	4,13,025	83,122	...	
Khalchipur	Ditto	39,012	1,16,063	1,54,974	1,18,633	36,342	3,000*	* Made up small sums which are in course of settlement

		Detailed information not furnished.										
BUNDAREH AGENCY	Ajmergarh	.										
	Baoni	.	30th June 1906	.	58,510	71,667	1,30,177	1,04,806	25,371	...		
	Pujawar	.	Ditto	.	84,762	1,92,257	2,77,020	2,39,315	87,705	70,000		
	Charkhari	.	Ditto	.	.	3,66,880	.	5,26,316	.			
	Ohhatapur	.	Ditto	.	.	8,02,510	.	3,55,791	.			
	Datia	.	Ditto	.	.	5,16,939	.	5,16,939	.			
Orchha		.			No report received							
BAGHREKHAND AGENCY	Panna	.	Ditto	.	8,86,993	4,80,537	13,47,530	6,97,035	7,10,495			
	Samthar	.	Ditto	.	.	Information not supplied in report.						
	Rewa	.	31st March 1906	.	11,57,172	30,17,967	41,75,139	29,95,779	11,79,860	3,00,000†		
	Nagod	.	Ditto	.	1,77,920	1,80,682	3,53,602	2,06,873	1,51,729	5,000		
	Malhar	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Baraundha	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		.		.	Detailed information not furnished.							
MALWA AGENCY	Jaora	.	31st March 1906	.	98,672	4,94,973	5,88,645	5,31,374	57,271	9,55,691‡		
	Ratlam	.	Ditto	.	26,480	5,03,410	5,20,900	5,05,368	24,532	25,000		
	Sailana	.	Ditto	.	5,992	1,07,609	1,13,601	1,09,969	3,682	1,65,179		
	Sitawan	.	Ditto	.	1	1,36,941	1,36,942	1,36,941	1	1,07,591§		
	Dhar	.	31st March 1906	.	1,07,008	17,29,284	18,36,292	13,30,810	5,05,482			
BHOPAL AGENCY	Barwani	.	Ditto	.	89,008	5,44,041	6,33,049	3,70,952	2,62,097			
	Ali Rajpur	.	Ditto	.	21,700	1,44,944	1,66,644	1,14,462	52,152	72,000		
	Jhabua	.	Ditto	.	93,457	1,40,358	1,73,315	1,20,787	53,028	4,12,000		
		.		.								

The figures in columns 4 and 6 are the only ones supplied.

Ditto ditto

The figures in columns 4 and 6 are the only ones supplied and include large sums raised for and expended on famine

The State holds Government promissory notes for Rs6,00,000

† Balance due to Government for purchases of Umanah Colliery

The State holds Government promissory notes for Rs1,25,000

‡ Includes Rs2,05,691 due to Government on account of suspended amount of contribution towards the Malwa Contingent.

§ Includes Rs7,591 due to Government on account of unexpended amount of the third instalment of Nazrana due by the State

The figures in columns 4 and 6 include large sums on account of budgeted and unbudgeted deposits and advances

The figures in column 7 includes Rs9,500 in promissory notes and stock certificates

Appendix XI.

Offences dealt with by State Courts

Name of State or Chiefship	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH										PERSONS DISPOSED OF					Persons remaining at end of the year	REMARKS
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	BRUGHT TO TRIAL.					TOTAL.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.				
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Bhopal	5,138	3,731	652	1,518	463	3,337	191	189	7,841	6,850	2,008	3,508	1,450	.	110	274	Column 3 shows police cases only Column 15 committed to seasons out of whom one was discharged.		
Rajgarh	594	573	47	418	49	235	95	174	1,036	1,084	88	328	539	2	11	63			
Narsinggarh	744	937	110	890	8	1,051	89	2	1,347	1,650	797	185	516	1	41	110			
Khilchipur	705	427	14	246	2	195	244		759	701	6	382	259	14	8	23			
Kurval	136	112	.	77	...	134	.	...	189	211	...	140	71	..		.	
Makandargarh	16	21	1	35	7		...	..	32	42	1	9	29	8		..	
Pathari	80	72		21	34	69			117	124	87	37				5			
Rasoda	67	72	2		...					93	56		32	.					
Suthalia	136	48	.	95	.				188	95		28	67						
Jaora	684	762	119	395	30	1,071	8		1,359	1,632	1,008	131	319	11	33	130			
Bastam	984	2,230	612	689	14	1,663	4	9	1,883	2,421	1,482	356	409	43	8	123			
Sailana	135	253	68	172	22	127	7	54	210	882	52	71	101	98	8	60			
Sitaman	136	252	32	128	85	165	...	2	232	412	240	11	112	8		46			
Piploda									Information not supplied.										
Dhar	2,710	2,821	828	947	257	3,531	115	343	828	5,193	2,232	1,920	1,139	142	315	573			
Barwani	639	681	25	380	106	676		7	1,136	1,194	212	254	472	214	31	11			
Ali Rajpur	5	257	5	478				2	5	478	.	9	451	19	.	4			
Jhabua	712	780	143	1,083	17	277	1	33	1,316	1,497	..	633	840	8	9	7			
Jobat	.	66	..	86				..		80	20		55	2					
Indore	7,651	7,536	2,204	3,198	308	8,851	1,389	164	2,264	14,000	5,843	5,470	2,055	247	838	1,805			

Information not supplied.

	603	840	23	363	2	1,066	.	.	816	1,453*	409	580	490	9	2	34
Devras, Senior Branch																
Devras, Junior Branch	176	531	21	91	23	214	2	43	337	1,118	41	662	273	8	2	182
Bagli	166	186	23	79	...	198			23	277	5	110	128		2	34
Rawa	1,053	1,823	293	1,204	175	2,238	61	12	8,719	3,988	670	1,887	1,086		56	815
Nagod	287	279		223	3	210	19	23		454	16	166	263	1	8	
Jaso	42	34		20	"	24		1		45	1	20	24			
Dafna									Information not supplied.							
Baoni									Ditto							
Sarla									Ditto							
Dhurwai									Ditto							
Garauli									Ditto							
Tori Fatehpur		27	1	12	13	20	10	3		58	5	8	37			8
Lughasi									Information not supplied.							
Gaurihar	...	13					..									
Jigoi									Information not supplied.							
Bijna									Ditto							
Beri									Ditto							
Panna									Ditto							
Bujawar	5	774	8	465	77	538	143	..	8	1,212	235	284	634	33	2	33
Chhatarpur	948	916	116					.	118	1,742	1,253		305	..		207
Charkhari		262	1						1	688	174	13	384		1	8
Samthar									Information not supplied.							
Alipura	33	33	2	23	"	23			1	50		8	43			
Nalgawan Bobal									Information not supplied.							
Danka Pahari									Ditto.							
Bihat									Ditto.							

* Includes 9 com-
mitted or referred

Appendix XII.

Results of Criminal Appeals before State Courts

Name of State or Chiefship.	Number of applications.	Applications rejected		SENTENCES				Proceedings quashed.		Deferred		Further enquiry not ordered		Pending		Remarks		
		Persons	Cases	Confirmed		Modified		Reversed		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases			
				Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases								Persons	Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bhopal	1,095	1,398	1,333	301	185	180	85	178	113	18	19	63	43	14	8	14	0	
Raygarh	57	1	1	37	27	30	8	31	17	9	2			3	2	3	2	
Narsinghgarh	18	1	1	14	12			4	2					3	3	3	3	
Khilolpur	8			11	7									3	1	1	1	
Kurwai																		
Makundangarh																		
Pathari																		
Basoda	5		1		2		2											
Suthalia																		
Jaora	15			4		5	3	3	2									
Batlam	88	61	39	28	21	8	6	17	9	2	1	9	2	1	1	5	4	
Sailana	8	1	1			11	5	8	2									
Sitaman	4	2	2			3	2											
Piploda	5	6	1	2	2	2	2											
Dhar	192	8	5	160	89	25	25	37	31	1	1	1	1	32	12	17	11	
Harnani	31	10	6	19	14	8	3	12	7									
Alirajpur	1			1	1													
Jhabua	17	8	8	3	2	3	3											
Jobat																		
Indore	494	147	110	183	132	62	45	98	53	25	20	14	13	51	33	95	77	{ There is no other court in the State except the Darbar
Dawas, Senior Branch	17			12	12			4	4					1	1	1	1	
Dawas, Junior Branch	14			6	3	2	1	5	5					1	1	4	4	
Begh																		
Berna	360	14	13	202	150	29	28	31	61					50	30	135	78	
Nagod	11			8	7	1	1	4	3									
Jawo	2			2	2													
Datia																		
Baoni																		
Sarila																		
Dhurwai																		
Garauli																		
Tori Fatehpur		1					1	1										
Lughasi																		
Gaurihar																		
Jigm																		
Bijna																		
Beri																		
Panna	7																	
Bijawar	50																	
Chhatarpur	15	9	9	23	22	20	3	1	1									
Charkhari	64			7	7	4	3											
Samthar					45		8											
Allipura	3	1	1	1	1										1			
Naigawan Bobal																		
Banka Pahari																		
Bihat																		

There is no other court in the State except the Darbar

Name of State or Chiefship	Filed during the year, received by transfer or refund				Total	Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year										Suits disposed of during present year					Remarks		
	Opening balance		Present year			Past year		Present year		Past year		Value	Suits for landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000	Rs parts	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value		Average duration, Y M D	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year																Past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Bhopal	413	301	4,600	3,782	4,919	4,083	4,018	8,879	301	204	8,80,766	146	3,721	915	2,700	842	114	91	35	344	675	825	2,035	8,15,090	0 1 19		
Rajgarh	139	24	180	184	325	208	301	180	24	28	15,092	4	139	41	154	19	9	2	41	41	35	104	8,494	0 1 3			
Narsinghgarh	142	99	320	341	102	440	363	351	99	80	25,548	7	808	26	296	87	6	2	15	119	64	153	23,810	0 9 8			
Kulichpur	199	88	289	197	488	285	400	243	88	42	7,846	18	139	40	123	15		1	5	92	176	14,705	0 10 24				
Kurwai	3	3	37	47	40	50	37	45	3	5	1,098		47		44	3			1	39	2	3	913	0 0 22			
Makaudangarh			99	72	99	72	99	72			2,216		72		68	3	1		3	17	5	47	2,210	0 0 3			
Pathari			49	65	49	65	49	65			1,376	0	10	43	64	1			2	11	15	37	1,370				
Besoda				17		17		15		2	609		11	13	23	2				9	4	10		0 3 1			
Sutnalda	1	1	33	30	34	31	33	30	1	1	356	3	27		27							30	356	0 7 0			
Jaora	44	82	474	383	518	465	430	354	82	111	35,181	23	323	37	290	73	10	4	88	109	32	124	47,107	0 0 20			
Rathnam	213	197	708	608	981	805	784	654	197	211	83,972	37	608	23	531	103	15	18	65	140	50	392	73,498	0 1 5			
Sailana	30	12	70	224	112	265	70	188	42	78	0,035		222	2	210	11	1		15	130	13	23	0,413	0 1 20			
Sitawan	70	50	118	181	194	237	138	166	50	71	25,314	35	142	4	140	38	5	2	1	0	53	24	83	22,931	3 4 1		
Piploda	14	12	87	91	101	103	89	70		7	2,190		60	22	65	4				31	10	17	981				
Dhar	540	809	3,102	2,840	3,702	3,709	2,832	3,133	870	577	5,20,845	130	2,029	75	2,320	124	51	39	121	1,019	219	1,774	5,24,090				
Barwani	221	105	996	1,130	1,127	1,241	1,022	1,168	105	73	1,24,790	21	1,051	64	890	214	19	11	2	80	498	41	519	1,67,199	0 2 2		
Ali Raypur	8		12	228	20	228	9	210	11	18	17,409		200	28	187	32	8	1	1	192	5	21	13,865	0 0 108			
Jhabun	124	177	986	1,179	1,110	1,356	933	1,300	177	50	07,000		1,134	40	944	218	12	0	106	1,106	81	7	08,557	0 1 19			
Jobat	1	34	1	34	2	68	1	34	1	34	1,317	150	1,107		33	1			1	29	1	3	1,317	0 1 3			
Indore	10,534	8,203	6,913	8,101	17,347	10,304	9,144	10,783	8,203	5,581	10,14,752	178	7,812	171	5,957	1,895	207	81	21	2,011	1,058	2,033	3,881	12,98,212			
Dewas, Senior Branch	51	74	190	810	541	914	407	747	74	107	55,931	19	772	49	713	109	13	5	19	282	35	381	50,830	0 2 28			

Appendix XIV.

Results of Civil Appeals before State Courts.

[illegible]

Blomawar Agency is
the Appellate Court

Results of Civil Appeals before State Courts—cond

[illegible]

Appendix XV.

Rainfall Returns prepared by States

Name of Station.	April 1905	May 1905	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906	October 1906	November 1906	December 1906	January 1907	February 1907	March 1907	Total	Total of previous year	Average of past five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bhopal				18 47	11 63	9 94	1 32					1 64	39 54	29 17	83 41
Exajgarh	0 5	0 13	1 51	8 04	6 12	5 07							23 14	29 47	
Naraingarh	0 4	0 14	1 39	12 57	8 1	7 46						0 15	30 34	34 63	39 45
Khichupur			0 44	11 63	3 72	4 7							20 76	23 41	26 07
Kurwa	0 9	0 55	0 57	7 35	9 53	9 31						0 2	28 62	40 38	40 14
Mnkandaugarh		0 80	0 77	5 38	6 3	6 69							20 64	42 30	42 88
Pithari	0 5	1 25	0 97	6 39	11 61	12 6						0 15	33 46	37 59	"
Basoda													32 19		
Sudhalia															
Juora		0 13	0 55	3 67	4 43	5 72			0 21		1 21		20 84	17 72	28 93
Rotham			1 31	11 20	2 82	5 54					0 77	0 20	21 0	18 77	25 4
Salsana		0 3	0 70	12 19	3 24	5 43					0 33	0 15	20 73	13 5	26 9
Stanaa	0 92	0 80	0 77	5 13	4 10	6 57					0 72		18 41	19 78	30 70
Piploda		0 21	0 25	10 45	3 37	4 80					1 24		20 37	16 70	20
Dhar		0 21	1 30	15 15	3 43	5 34	0 51				0 23	0 13	26 40	17 27	24 3
Burwani	0 1	0 7	1 61	17 80	1 27	2 75					0 18		23 79	23 78	22 90
Ali Rajpur		0 1	0 60	22 32	1 91	4 38					0 33		80 4	26 6	30 27
Jhabua			1 91	10 35	2 95	3 18					0 18		27 54	21 14	20 66
Johat	"		0 81	25 80	2 72	3 66							82 08	27 37	27 50
Indoro			1 94	10 91	2 82	7 39							28 42	20 13	27 36
Dowar, Senior Branch			1 78	14 32	5 39	7 6	0 30	0 31			0 42	0 21	29 20	18 77	30 29
Dowar, Junior Branch			1 33	12 63	4 50	7 37	0 30				0 9	0 30	26 15	17 55	29 66
Baghl			2 51	20 68	3 36	5 44	0 44				0 63	0 25	33 81	17 70	30 37
Kevn		0 13	0 23	13 70	13 6	7 75	0 81				0 62	0 45	36 80	52 13	39 65
Nagod	0 25	0 31	1 32	6 95	6 52	4 42			0 2		0 52	0 42	20 48	45 31	40 38
Jaso															
Datin	0 12			5 33	4 12	1 64					0 40	0 43	12 13		29 (during one year, s e, under report)
Buoni				3 72	1 34	3 26					0 30	0 38	19 8	30 07	28 24
Sarila				0 87	2 11	3 70	0 59				1 75	0 31	18 03		
Dharwa															
Ganali				2 5	4 60	4 8					0 45		11 40		
Tori Fatehpur				1 35	0 66	3 79			0 80		0 40		6 20		
Luchasi				3 64	4 73	4 23			0 17		0 95		22 72		
Gaurihar			0 19	1 65	6 10	3 77					11 71		11 71		
Jyga				6 78	1 72	2 53					0 22	0 50	11 75		
Bljua															
Bel			0 0	1 49	2 90	1 97					1 00		7 45		
Panna													34 16		
Bhawan			0 65	5 72	3 67	3 35					0 43		14 23	53 08	57 1
Chhatrapur		0 2	0 96	4 31	2 38					0 68			13 61	60 08	38 81
Charkhari	0 2			3 66	3 54	5 59						1 00	14 19		37 31
Santhar			0 23	2 81	2 87	1 97					0 70	0 5	0 3		28 60 (of ten years)
Alipura			0 10	3 75	3 08	2 53					0 53		10 42		40 50 (for the last 13 years)
Nalgawan Rebat															
Baaka Pahari															
Bhat															

Appendix XVI.
Prices of Staple Food Grains

Name of State or Chiefship	WHEAT		RICE		GRAM		JOWAR.		MAIZE OR MANKA		URAD		MOONG	
	March 1905	March 1906	March 1905	Ma ch 1906	March 1905	March 1906	March 1905	March 1906	March 1905	March 1906	March 1905	March 1906	March 1905	March 1906.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bhopal	S ch 15 8	S ch 14 12	9 ch 10 13	S ch 9 14	S ch. 22 12	S ch 16 3	27 3	S ch 16 10	S ch 20 5	S ch 16 0	S ch 19 3	S ch. 13 0	S ch 21 0	S ch 15 14
Rajgarh	12 1	11 0	7 0	6 0	17 0	12 0	25 0	15 0	20 5	16 0	19 3	13 0	20 13	15 0
Narsinghgarh	12 0	10 0	3 0	7 8	14 0	10 0	21 0	14 8	21 0	15 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 8
Khulchipur	15 2	10 8			14 8	10 3	20 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	13 0
Kurwai	12 8	10 0			15 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	10 0				
Malsudangarh	14 1	15 2		..	22 11	12 6	25 7	10 3	25 7	19 4				..
Pathari	14 0	11 0			20 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0			16 0	10 0
Basola	10 0	12 0	7 8	7 12	10 0	13 9	13 9	16 0	15 9	16 0	10 10	12 5	13 5	12 0
Buthalia	13 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	10 0	22 8	25 0	23 0	25 0	15 0	10 0	15 0	16 0
Jaora	10 0	10 1	8 14	8 0	16 14	13 0	17 14	13 10	20 4	14 1			..	
Ratlam	12 9	11 5			17 11	12 9	17 5	14 0	18 8	15 0				..
Sallana	13 4	11 8	8 0	7 4	17 0	13 12	17 8	14 8	19 8	14 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	15 0
Sitamau	12 0	9 10			18 0	11 2	19 0	18 8	22 8	15 4				
Piploda	14 4	10 0			20 0	12 12	20 0	15 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	19 0
Dhar	15 4	10 12			20 12	12 0	21 8	14 4	23 12	15 0		..		
Barwani	16 0	11 5			20 9	11 9	..	..	23 12	16 3	..			
Ali Rajpur	15 4*	10 5	7 0	6 0	19 6	18 1	20 10	14 14	21 5	14 14	19 6	14 4	8 0	9 0 * Wheat flour
Jhabua	10 8	9 10	8 0	8 8	20 0	18 0			25 0	15 0				.
Jobat	10 6	12 1	7 0	8 0	17 5	20 0	39 2	22 1	32 0	24 10	18 13	20 0		..
Indore	13 5	12 10	8 0	7 18	21 8	17 5	30 10	20 0					25 8	14 5 March 1904 and 1905 Those figures are for May 1905 and 1906
Dewas, Senior Branch	11 7	11 4	7 8	8 0	15 8	16 0	19 3	16 10	25 4	18 13				
Dewas, Junior Branch	12 12	11 8			18 0	12 0	22 0	16 8	24 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	11 8
Bagli	12 0	12 0	9 8	8 0	23 0	13 0	20 0	13 8	27 0	20 0	15 0	13 0	11 4	10 0
Rewa	15 11	13 12	13 13	10 2	19 6	15 18	24 9	15 4			17 15	14 7	16 10	11 4
Naged	13 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	15 8	13 12	20 0	14 0			15 0	10 8	16 0	9 3
Jaso	14 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	11 4	20 0	14 0			13 0	12 0	14 0	12 0
Datia		10 10			..	11 11		12 12		18 4				
Baoni	12 0	10 3	6 0	6 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	12 0			18 0	10 0	15 0	9 8
Sarila					Information not supplied									
Dharwari		13 0					16 0		17 0					..
Garauli	11 0	12 0			16 8	12 8	15 0	13 0	14 6	14 0	14 3	10 12	14 0	10 8
Tori Fatehpur	20 0	10 0	14 4	8 12	23 0	12 0	25 0	12 8	18 12	12 12	11 4	3 0	11 12	9 12
Lughasi	12 0	10 0	9 3	7 0	16 5	11 0	13 0	12 4			14 0	10 0	14 0	10 0
Gaurihar		9 8				11 4		11 3						.
Jigui	13 4	10 0			16 4	12 0	16 0	11 4						
Bijna	13 3	9 3			16 0	11 0	17 0	11 8						
Beri	11 4	10 4	8 8	9 4	12 4	12 8	11 8	11 12					..	
Panna	15 0	11 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 2	17 0	12 8					14 0	10 4
Bijawar	15 12	11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	11 3	24 0	13 0			19 0	10 9	23 0	10 0
Chhatarpur					15 4	10 8	16 3	12 0						..
Charkhari	10 0	10 0			16 0	12 0	15 0	12 0						.
Samthar	10 3	11 0	7 0	3 3	12 0	12 0	13 4	12 0			8 0	9 0	8 4	9 4
Alipura	11 8	10 4			12 4	12 4	13 4	12 12	15 4	13 0	..			.
Nagawan Rebai	14 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 4	12 0	10 0	12 8		13 0				.
Banka Pahari	11 0	10 12		..	20 0	12 0	20 0				..		..
Bihat	12 0			..	13 0		14 0						..	

Appendix XVII

Excise Returns of States

Name of State or Chiefship	COUNTRY SPIRIT		OPIMUM		GANJA		TARI BHANG ETC		TOTAL	
	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bhopal	666	56 163	88	8,036	73	4,179	11	110	633	68 487
Rajgarh	88	2 600			5	161			83	2,761
Narsinghgarh	85	8,282			1	31			86	8 313
Khilchipur	18	1,051							13	1,051
Kurwa	24	640	4	300	4	250			32	1,190
Mahendargarh	12	216	5	3					17	219
Patbari	8	158	1	102	1	50			5	311
Basoda					Information not supplied					
Suthalia		181								131
Jaora	75	8,575			8	330			78	8,005
Batlam	102	24,048	250		39				391	24 043
Sailana	78	6,052							78	6,052
Sitaman	12	1,882							12	1,692
Piploda	27	1,709							27	1,739
Dhar	187	20,148			6	446			193	20,594
Barwani	50	36,607	15	1,800	14	178			79	38,500
Ali Rajpur	47	22,015	9	1,252					56	23,267
Jhabua	44	17,466		1,728					44	19,194
Joba	26	5,203	2	827					28	5 530
Indore					Information not supplied.					
Dewas, Senior Branch	50	8,747	7	854	5	33			62	9,135
Dewas, Junior Branch	55	9,860	11	248		50			66	9,663
Bagli	15	2,251		1,083	2	12			17	8,346
Bewa	1,151	45,000	57	5,000	57	12,000			1,208	62,000
Nagod	43	3,250	2	825					45	4,075
Jaso	9	128	1	40					10	163
Datia	}				Information not supplied					
Baoni										
Sarila		294		79		118		5		496
Dhurwai	5	94								94
Garauli	10	339								339
Tori Fatehpur	2	712	2	120	2	50	1	10	7	892
Lughnai		181								181
Ganrihar					Information not supplied.					
Jigni	6	157							6	157
Bijna	1	32	1	20	1	44	1	15	4	91
Beri	3	221	1	14	8	178	8	87	10	500
Panna										12,000
Bijawar	199	3,682	29	396	10	260			238	4,338
Chhatarpur	158	6,197	46	1,967					204	8,164
Charkhari	}				Information not supplied					
Samthar										
Alipura		15	1,960	2	200	2	140		19	2 300
Naigawan Bebal	4	196			4				8	196
Banka Pahari	1	40			1	10			2	50
Bilhat	4	48			1	24			5	72

(Including Ganja sale)

Appendix XVIII.

Medical Returns of States

Name of State or Chiefship	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULTS OF IN DOOR PATIENTS				Expenditure	Daily average	REMARKS
	Out-door	In-door	Dis charged.	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhopal	118,175	818	29		38		50,946*	323 73	* Includes vaccination charges.
Rajgarh	14,937	232	223	2	5	2	2,665	106 30	
Narsinghgarh	22,569	79	62	8	5	4		172	
Khilchipur	3,803				..		800	41 09	
Kurwai	4,632						830	12 69	257 minor operations were made during the year
Maksudangarh	4,407	16	9	5	2		1,000†	..	† Annual subscription.
Pathari			There is no dispensary in the State						
Basoda	2,116				..	..	200	20 27	
Sonthalia	442		428		14	..			
Jasra	53,386	305	193	78	14	15	15,440	316 87	
Ratlam	21,002	76	57	8	3	8	3,932	156 50	
Sallaun	6,265	8					1,957	67 50	
Sitaman	3,260	23	19	1	..	3	1,500	8 9	
Piploda	16,556				..		456	45 36	
Dhar	70,169	507	471		12	24	16,900	681 09	
Barwani	57,116	666	528	9	17	12	11,441	157 01	
Ali Rajpur	16,973	217	173	30	13	1	2,121	119 11	
Jhabua	17,505	140	114	13	10	3	1,149	149 75	
Jobat	8,646		3,530†	113	2		15		† These were treated at their own houses
Indore			Information not supplied						
Dewas, Senior Branch	63,361	583	463	80	19	21	11,743	465 3	} These figures are exactly the same.
Dewas, Junior Branch	63,361	583	453	80	19	21	11,743	465 3	
Bagli	11,482	18	17		1		1 559	31 48	
Rewa *	123,789	1,667	112		80	117	34,409	118 67	
Nagod	22,258	271	3		9	23	4,750	15 43	
Jaso	5,446						496	14 9	
Datha	3,351	116			4		1,860		
Baoni	6,961	66					1,515	..	
Sorla	2,347	22	22				1,026		
Dhurwai									
Garauli									
Tori Fatehpur			Information not supplied.						
Lughasi									
Ganrihar									
Jigul	123						242		
Bijna									
Beri			Information not supplied						
Panna	29,057	323					8,951		
Bijawar	15,747	1,749	..				1,915		
Chhatarpur	15,960	213	24		12	14	6,035	44 3	
Charkhari	11,505	200	170		22	8	2,015	83 22	
Samthar	9,791	77	68	2	3	4	2,581	27 03	
Alipura	14,400				..		1,010	..	
Naigawan Rebai	2,500						72	..	
Banka Pahari									
Dihat			Information not supplied.						

Vital Statistics of States

Name of State or Chiefship	Population.	BIRTHS		Increase	Decrease	DEATHS		Increase	Decrease	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION				REMARKS
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			BIRTHS		DEATHS		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bhopal	665,931	18,312	18,597	285		14,620	16,807	2,287	..		28		25	
Rajgarh	88,876		2,390				1,844				27.04		20.86	
Narsinghgarh	92,093	2,104	2,461	357		1,072	2,146	1,074		22	26	11	23	
Khilchipur	81,143	290	1,805	1,015	..	318	727	409		9	42	10	23	
Kurwai	14,933	622	417		205	226	334	108		42	29	15	23	
Maksudangarh	16,640	514	478		36	247	382	135		36	29	17	23	
Pathari	2,704		165				113				61.02	..	41.78	
Basoda	5,497	151	77		74	68	85	17	..	30	15	13	17	
Suthalia	4,623								..	7.14	15.95	17.09	11.68	
Jaora			2,060		Information not supplied									
Ratlam							3,581							
Sailana	25,731	421	514	93		951	541		410	16.36	19.97	36.95	21.02	
Sitamanu	23,863	469	433		28	285	296	11		19.2	18.1	12	12.4	
Piploda					Information not supplied.									
Dhar	142,115	1,517	2,129	612		1,413	2,043	630		10.6	14.98	9.9	14.37	
Barwani	76,066	2,072	1,760		312	1,057	1,758	701		27.23	23.13	13.89	23.11	
Ali Rajpur	50,199	913	576		337	327	347	20		18.18	11.27	6.51	6.90	
Jhabua	80,889	1,282	1,018		264	608	793	185		37.97	27.14	16.73	22.01	
Jobat	10,533	480	274		203	136	125		11	49.40	25.87	13.98	11.80	
Indore					Information not supplied									
Dewas, Senior Branch	62,312	2,536	2,737	201		1,355	2,471	616		38	43.9	29	39.6	
Dewas, Junior Branch	54,904	926	1,056	130		842	1,205	363		20.49	7.18	16.96	7.80	
Bagli	14,049	493	454		39	565	341		224	35.9	32.32	40.21	24.27	
Bewa					Information not supplied									
Nagod	67,092	2,574	1,976	.	598	869	1,124	255		38.86	29.45	12.95	16.75	
Jaso	7,219		213	.	..		89		.	2	29.50		12.32	
Datia							..							
Baoni	19,780	763	659	104		400	747	347		..		..
Sarila	6,298		200				317		..			..
Duhrwai				..					..
Garauli	5,231			.				..						
Tori Fatehpur			147				249							
Lughasi	6,285		174				117					29	19.50	
Gaurihar	7,760		272	.			298		.					
Jigni	3,838		64	..			83					..		
Bijna	1,578			.					..					
Beri	4,279		73	.			115		..					
Panna	192,986	9,895	7,488		2,407	3,254	4,431	1,177						
Bijawar	110,847	3,643	3,641		2	1,521	2,642	1,121	..	32	32	13	23	
Chhatarpur	156,139	4,238	3,894		334	1,302	1,783	481		27.01	24.93	8.33	11.41	
Charkhari	123,964	3,353	1,377		1,976	1,396	2,696	1,200		27.04	11.11	11.26	20.94	
Sembar	33,472		951				639							
Alipura	14,591	293	124		69	145	149	4		20	8	10	10	
Naigawan Rebai			..											
Banka Pahari				..										
Bihat														

Appendix XX.

Educational Statistics of States

Name of State or Chiefship.		HIGH SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOLS		PRIMARY SCHOOLS		TOTAL DURING PRESENT YEAR		TOTAL DURING PAST YEAR.		EXPENDITURE
		Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BHOPAL AGENCY.	Bhopal		...					44	3,595	43	3,451	R 44,123
	Rajgarh							3	322	3	163	2,300
	Narsinghgarh						..	11	581	8	486	3,292
	Khilchipur	..						2	80	2	62	131
	Maksudangarh	..				2	84	2	84	2	75	269
	Basoda					1	15	1	15	Not given.		365
	Satbhalla					1	19	1	19	1	24	221
MALWA AGENCY	Jaora	1	184	..				10	665	10	667	8,994
	Ratlam	1	353	3	87	14	247	18	692	18	710	9,952
	Sallana					..		9	182	9	188	1,030
	Sitamau	..						1	165	1	192	1,041
	Piploda							1	42	1	50	57
BHOPAL W A R AGENCY	Dhar	1	223					27	1,958	30	1,602	17,070
	Barwani	..			..			35	1,739	36	1,478	10,939
	Ali Rajpur					6	212	6	212	6	182	1,459
	Jhabua		...	...	...	4	187	4	167	4	239	501
	Jobat			1	58	1	58	1	58	1	89	164
INDORE RESIDENCY	Indore	..			...	..	...	104	7,084	91	5,960	51,303
UNDER F A	Dewas, Senior Branch	1	152		..			33	1,024	29	1,597	3,519
	Dewas, Junior Branch	..		...		..		31	1,368	31	1,434	8,242
	Bagli	..				4	131	4	149	4	131	945
BAGHELKHAND AGENCY	Rewa	2	423					44	2,568	42	2,621	22,556
	Nagod			3	235	11	216	14	451	10	423	9,143
	Jaso				..	2	58	2	58	2	61	260
BUNDELKHAND AGENCY	Datia	1	211	4	153			5	364	Not given		2,812
	Beoni	..		1	120			1	120	1	73	Not given.
	Sarila			1	38			1	38		..	Ditto
	Dhurwai	}					Information not supplied					
	Garauli											
	Tori Fatehpur	..				1	70	1	60			109
	Lughasi					2		2				253
	Gaurihar	..				1	30	1	30			Not given.
	Jigni					1	40	1	40	1	50	93
	Bijna	}					Information not supplied					
	Beri											
	Panna	1	30	2	199	38	1,825	51	2,641	52	2,031	9,196
	Bijawar	1	155			5	120	6	275	4	235	3,927
	Chhatarpur	1	205	1	75	25	526	27	806	27	753	1,552
Charkhari	..					..	6	488			4,903	
Samthar		..			2	108	2	103			660	
Alipura					1	28	1	28		..	525	
Naigawan Rebai					1	14	1	14	1	12	36	
BANKA PEHARI	Bihari	}					Information not supplied					
	Bihat											
G W A L I O R RESIDENCY	Gwalior	..						405	20,050		..	3,24,163

